MENSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1884-WITH HOUSEHOLD.

PRICE, \$1 50 PER YEAR

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VOLUME XV.

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" PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 26

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Agricultural.

HORTICULTURAL.

The Summer Meeting of the Michigan State Society-Reports, Papers and Discussions-An Interesting Meeting.

The annual summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society was held at Bay City on Thursday and Friday of last week.

The meeting began Thursday morning with a business meeting of the Executive Board of the Society at the Campbell House. The principal business done was the selection of a place for the year to meet in this State upon invitation of the State Society. Grand Rapids was finally selected. The date is early in September. At the conclusion of the executive meeting the members were taken for a drive around Bay City and its sub-

At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the regular meeting of the Society was begun in the fine court room of the city, Hon. f. T. Lyon, President, presiding, and the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee and a few members being in attendance, together with B. F. Partridge, President of the Bay County Horticultural Society, . H. Fennell, its Secretary, and a num-

her of citizens After the meeting had been called to order. Secretary Garfield said he had re ceived letters from President Johnson, of Irvington, O., and some others, favoring a tri-State meeting, and that the subject was under the consideration of the Executive Board. who hoped to have Indiana and Ohio join he Michigan society in a convention at

Ann Arbor.

Another letter was received from Prof. Manley Miles, of Massachusetts, formerly of Michigan, in which he stated that he was coming to Michigan soon with a new and very powerful microscope for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the "yellows." His design is to settle in hose localities in which the disease is the worst. He asked that the State Sociey give him their aid, as he is to attempt arrive at a solution of the most fatal fruit disease known to Michigan pomolo-

Secretary Garfield said he had received book from California illustrating the way they have of gathering fruit statistics in California. He said it was a great aprovement over the plan used in this State, as the Mi : higan reports give but little information about fruit. The Califoraia report was an aid to fruit growers, asmuch as it gives a comparison of the crop for two years, thus enabling them to arrive at an understanding of the present prospects of a crop. It is a valuable work, and our State, he thought, cannot afford to do without a similar one.

A letter was received asking that Michian horticulturists make an exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition, and it was finally decided to take steps toward that

take as many premiums as possible.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

President Lyon then called upon the different members present for expressions Concerning the present condition of the frait crop in their respective localities.

Gen. B. F. Partridge, of Bay County, reported a considerable amount of damage apples and pears by the May frost, and that these crops would not be up to the average. Some varieties were so far advanced as not to be injured. Strawberries and other small fruits have also been

plums and apples had not been injured. Mr. Wadsworth, of Lapeer, said grapes and plums had been badly injured, while

apples on rolling land had not been hurt. Mr. E. H. Scott, of Washtenaw County, said the frost had hurt vegetation in his county pretty badly, especially the small fruits. Apples were nearly all right, while the grape, pear and peach crop had been damaged greatly. There would not be one fortieth of an average peach crop this season.

Mr. Guild, of Saginaw, said the frost had visited them in streaks and had not damaged fruits so badly as vegetables. He thought the prospect for an average crop in Midland, Gratiot and Isabella Counties, good.

R. Gibbons, of Wayne County, said the report of Mr. Scott was about true in regard to Wayne County. Apples had not been injured to any extent, but grapes, strawberries and vegetables had been greatly damaged. Close to Detroit grapes, in some instances, would be a complete failure.

Mr. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, said on the morning of the frost he visited his plantation and thought there was not a grape or green leaf that could survive it. He counted a number of buds, blossoms and plants about to blossom. He found the second sustained the greatest damage There would be a full crop of cherries plums and apples, but no peaches, in Kalamazoo County. Raspberries never looked so finely as now and apples were promising.

Mr. Pearsall, of Kent, said that apples were in good condition, but could not state as to strawberries. The current crop was a failure, but the frost was not the cause of it. It was the current worm. President Lyon stated that he considered the currant worm the easiest insect to exterminate. His plan was to look around the bottom of the plant, and holding of the meeting of the American after finding the eggs on the leaves, to Pomological Society, which decided last pick those leaves off and crush them. Or shake a mixture of white hellebore and other berry would produce as well in water upon the lower leaves, for that is where the eggs are always laid. Last week he met a gentleman from Van Buren County who did not give very encouraging fruit reports. In that county there would not be what is called a full crop. Along the lake the tenderest vegetation had not been touched, while inland the frost was very heavy. Apples are unusually fine, pears fair, the peach crop an average one, grapes good, and the cherry crop fair.

Mr. Guild, of East Saginaw, said for three years he had successfully fought the current worm by placing coal ashes round his bushes.

Mr. Romer said he had used white hellebore successfully for seven years.

Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, then read a paper entitled "Practical Hints in Small Fruit Culture." He said the most important thing in the cultivation of the strawberry is the selection of the proper soil and the proper fitting of the same. and continued:

I prefer a strong, sandy loam. Very large crops may be grown on heavy clay soils, but there is so much hand work necessary in growing strawberries that I prefer the former. The proper fitting of the ground is of great importance. It is not advisible to plant strawberries on ground where the June grass has not been thoroughly subdued before planting. A good plan is to grow some hoed crop, that requires thorough cultivation the year before setting to strawberries. Most soils it will pay well to subsoil. Do not plow the surface down too deep, but run the subsoiler as deep as you please. After plowing, thoroughly pulverize with a harrow, and then work down as firm as possible with soller as including the second of the surface of sible, with roller or simpler implement, as the young plant is much more sure to take root, and grow in soil so prepared, than if left loose as with the harrow.

I much prefer a good strong soil naturally, that fruit of any kind has never grown upon, without fertilizers of any kind, than a poor soil naturally, or made so by continued cropping, with all the fer tilizers you can mention.

I find ashes, either leached or unleach-

ed, the best for strawberries. If barnyard manure is used it is best put on in fitting for the previous crop. If it must be applied the same season of planting the strawberries, it should be forked over sev eral times to make fine and plowed in shallow. No matter how few are planted make rows as long as possible, so that the cultivating may be done mainly with a

Secretary Garfield announced that the next State Fair would be held at Kalamato, and that the Horticultural Society would have a larger and better department than ever before, and he wanted the people of Bay County to attend and take as many premiums as possible.

Plant rows 3½ feet apart, and plant 18 inches apart in the row. If set in spring cut off all blossoms, and give clean culture through the whole season, so there will be no need of working the ground in spring before fruiting. After winter has fairly set in, and the ground is frozen, mulch lightly all over the surface (marsh hay the best). After hard freezing is over in appring rake of frozen through the work of the surface (marsh hay the best). Plant rows 31 feet apart, and plant 18 venly between the rows.

After testing nearly all the favorite va-rieties put out in the last 20 years, for market I must place the Wilson first. For family use I prefer the Chas. Downing. For near market the Crescent is proving very valuable, as it seems more hardy even than the Wilson. Of the newer varieties Massachusetts is late, large and very prolific, but the color is not of the

Marketing is my "hobby." I sometimes think fruit is enjoyed more with the eye than the palate, therefore put your fruit out on the market in the ries and other small fruits have also been injured.

Prof. Satterlee reported for Ingham County: Had found very little injury to fruits except grapes, and not a serious amount to them. Cherries, peaches,



The Buckeye Spring-Tooth Cultivator, Manufactured by P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

second grade in another at the time of

There is a class that always want to buy cheap and the secondbest is good enough for them, while another class will have the best at a fancy price and there is where the profit is.

Mr. Partridge wanted to know whether Mr. Stearns grew his strawberries in hills or in matted rows.

Mr. Stearns replied in matted rows. President Lyon said that when Mr. Stearns recommended the Wilson, he knew he grew on the matted row system. In any other way he thought Mr. S. would prefer something else. But no matted rows as the Wilson.

In answer to a question as to how he cultivated his land, Mr. Stearns said his land was a sandy loam. He stirred up the soil to a good depth once, and after that did not like to have it stirred at all. The strawberry did best with him when his soil was well compacted. Was careful never to stir the soil near the roots.

Mr. Partridge said that was all right in light soil, but he did not think it would be satisfactory on land that would become dry and bake hard, such as a heavy clay. Such a soil had to be cultivated.

Mr. Stearns said he retained moisture

in his soil by mulching. Messrs. Scott, Bauer, Gilbert and Stearns continued the discussion, which finally branched off into raspberries and the best varieties. The Gregg, although in one or two instances it had not done well, notably with Secretary Garfield, was generally commended.

President Lyon then opened the discussion of the question "Science and Strawberry Improvement." He first referred to the natural varieties of the strawberry, and how they had been crossed to improve them. He gave a description of the method of hybridizing, or crossing two varieties. When we want to improve the strawberry artificially we take a variety without stamens, known as pistillate plants, and fertilize it with pollen from a variety with stamens. Some varieties were bi-sexual and fertilized themselves, such as the Wilson, others were not, and had to have another variety planted near them to fertilize them. It was precisely the same with plants as animals, and improvement must proceed in the same direction, namely, crossing varieties to secure the best results. Nature never produced a perfect animal, and science was relied upon to improve them, After some further discussion of this

subject the meeting adjourned until 7:30

Upon being called to order in the evening by President Lyon, Mayor Weadock, of Bay City, welcomed the Society in a neat address, to which President Lyon made a fitting response. Some beautiful music, heartily enjoyed by those present followed, after which a paper prepared by Mr. John Irvine, a florist of Bay City, was read by Mr. Guild. It was quite lengthy, giving descriptions of varieties and their peculiar characteristics, clasing with some good advice to cultivators of the queen of flowers, and the most successful methods of culture. We hope to give this paper in full very soon.

Mr. C. M. Weed, a past graduate of the Agricultural College, followed with a paper on "The Food of Young Birds," which was a detailed report of the contents of the stomack of a number of our common birds, with a view of determining their usefulness to those engaged in agriculture or horticulture. This paper will also appear shortly.

The following committees were then announced by the Secretary: Exhibit-Prof. Satterlee, Lansing; J. F. Romer, Bay City; James Troop, Lansing.

It was the caterpillar of a moth, always worked in the night, and was very voracious. It seemed to eat everything but Norway spruce and sage. Onions appeared to be greatly relished. Had tried many remedies, but nothing appeared to affect them until he turned in his chickens. They had delivered him from the sets. He had sent specimens to Prof. pest. He had sent specimens to Prof. Cook, and expected to hear from him at this meeting.

Mrs. C. Faxon then read a paper on 'Horticulture for City People." She is a pleasant reader and the paper was a good one. We shall give it in full hereafter.

Adjourned until Friday morning at

MORNING SESSION.

After the meeting hambeen called to to order, Prof. J. Satterlee, of the Agricultural College, read a paper entitled 'Neatness in Gathering and Marketing Fruit." which was as follows:

Other things being equal, that merchant or commission man who keeps everything neat about his place of business and his fruit and other wares displayed in a neat and tasty manner, will be most successful in business

business.

The same rule applies to the farmer who takes a load of wheat or a load of wool to market, and to the farmer's wife who takes a package of butter to the city for sale.

Scrupulous age of butter to the city for saic. Scrupthous neatness observed in all things that we are expected to eat will always add to their attractiveness and the readiness of their sale. By neatness I mean not only cleanliness but a certain degree of taste displayed in the handling of the article, and the way it is shown in the market.

market.

The quality of neatness (in the language of the poet) is not strained. It blesseth him that practices it and all who see it. It addeth to the more substantial virtues of all things edible. It enhances, yea, forms a part of all things ornamental. It satisfieth the eye and delighteth the soul of man.

ornamental. It satisfies the eye and delightes the soul of man.

The value of neatness in the gathering and marketing of fruits, it is needless to say to this convention, is as great as in any other direction. I think no one will dispute the advantage of it, yet in the hurry of a busy day in getting off a thousand crates of berries or a thousand baskets of peaches, how often it

is forgotten. is forgotten.

There is no use giving instructions to any grower who has never learned the first principles of neatness, anappreciation of which really comes from the neatness of the man himself. Early instruction will have much to do however in patting a person in the war of the however, in putting a person in the way of ap preciating the value of neatness.

In handling strawberries they should be kep entirely, free from sand and dirt. This can entirely free from sand and dirt. This can only be done by having the vines thoroughly mulched with some clean material. They may then be picked directly into the box in which they are to go to market. Keep those of a uniform size by themselves; this may be done by having two or more quart boxes on an or dinary picking stand, and assorting them astery are picked. This saves rehandling. Nothing huris the appearance and the sale of berries more than the appearance of unnecessary handling. Keep those of a uniform degree of ripeness by themselves, and also those of a uniform color. Always pick when dry, and send to market as soon as possible after picking.

picking.

Raspberries and blackberries are fruits that Raspberries and blackberries are fruits that require great care in picking and handling to keep them neat. Small dry false berries, or stems, will occasionally fall into the basket. Pick them out at once. It will take but a half second. Suspend the basket or stand about the neck or body while picking. A little care exercised in picking will obviate the necessity of looking over and handling again. The same rule applies to currants and gooseberries, although the latter will stand any number of transfers. All the webs and 'mperfect fruit should be picked out, as well as leaves that may occasionally drop into the basket.

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of

Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of the cherry than careful handling. Some eastern authorities recommend elipping off the stems about half their length with scissors. They look very near however placed with the stems about half their length with scissors. They look very neat, however, picked with the entire stem and displayed in larger masses than is safe for any of the berries. If they are to be canned immediately they may be picked without stems. They will not keep long however if picked without stems, and very soon lose all appearance of neatness. All one sided and wormy fruit should be excluded.

Peaches should be carafully gethered and

Peaches should be carefully gathered and those of uniform size put by themselves. A few bright colored ones will give the basket an attractive entreaches. attractive appearance.

There is little to be said in regard to th gathering of apples and pears. They are such clean, sound and firm fruit that if a little pans is taken to exclude the leaves and imperfect specimens and to put all fruit of an even size and color by itself, it will be impossible to be otherwise than neat in handling such fruit. Care should be taken to retain the entire stem in all cases.

ases. In all kinds of fruit exclude carefully all de-ayed and wormy specimens from the perfect

ruit.

Neatness, perhaps, applies more strongly to the package in which the fruit is offered for for sale than to the fruit itself. In some markets it will pay to sell berries in a fancy round basket with a handle, and grapes in a fancy round basket. A basket a little better made than common, and a little more tasty, will

frequently add from one to three cents per

rom its appearance. All decayed s should be thrown away as soon as scovered.
You will concede one merit to my paper, Mr.

President, and that is its brevity. The advant age of neatness is so self-evident that little can be said in a theoretical way.

I hope I have said enough to open the discussion.

Prof. Satterlee's paper was followed by one from Judge Albert Miller on "Early

Efforts at Fruit Growing in the Saginaw Valley," in which he detailed the earliest known attempts at fruit raising in that He was followed by Gen. Partridge in talk upon "Fruits that Succeed in Bay County." He said he had planted the first fruit trees in Bay County, and some of them are yet growing and doing well.

Sometime afterwards he had planted a number of varieties of apples, such as the Baldwin, King, Northern Spy, Golden Russett and Roxbury Russett. These trees all did well, and are yet in bearing. He had also planted a number of varieties plums, among which were the Egg Duane's Purple and others. They did well so long as he knew anything of them. All apple trees that had been planted well did well. They were gener. ly planted on the sand ridges. The Spy is counted as one of the best apples for this section. Almost invariably they were large and sound. All the Russetts, the Red Astrachan and the Red Canada also succeed well. As to peaches, in 1855 a party brought in a large quantity of this fruit and they did well. Later plantings had done fairly well, but the past winter had hurt them badly. Plums were a great success, the best he had ever seen. The Egg, Lombard, Duane's Purple, Bradshaw, and other varieties were grown in abundance. Grapes had not been a success with him unless they had a great deal of care. The Concord and Delaware had done best. Last fall the frost caught them, this spring the late frost had also injured them The strawberry was large. ly grown and also did well. In answer to a question about the curculio he said he had fought it by spraying the trees with Paris Green Prof. Cook had said the curculio could not be poisoned, but he thought differently. He had tried a great many reme-

dies, but they had all proved worthless except Paris green.

(Concluded next week)

THE BUCKEYE SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.

A spring tooth harrow that will work both corn and summer fallow has always been demanded in Michigan, and to meet that want, many are the kinds that have been built, but almost universally they have been but a poor success in one or the other places, or in both. The Buckeye Cultivator was a success in both places, and people said put spring teeth on this, and you will have what we want. In response to this demand its manufacturers, P. P. Mast & Co., put in the market last season, the Buckeye Spring Tooth Cultivator, and its working more than met the expectation of the most sanguine friends; but like all new machines, there were certain parts found imperfect; the teeth, which all spring tooth harrows and cultivators have, troubled manufactur ers the first season, was not an exception with the Buckeye, and gave them a great deal of trouble; but it did such excellent work, and so far surpassed anything ever put on the market, that farmers patiently stood the breakage, saying we don't want to return, only fix the teeth and we would not part with it for twice its cost. Its manufacturers, with their long experience,

ground, and would not break, and its trade this spring has been one continued succession of triumphs; everywhere its at the head among corn cultivators throughout the west. In a corn country it cannot be bettered, while in summer fallow, being being perfectly adjustable, so as to follow uneven ground, it does not dig too deep on one side, when the wheel goes into a hole or dead furrow, but every tooth cuts a uniform depth. Then with adjustable coupling in front, it is more out in front, as well as behindwhen the fallow attachment is put in so that the beams draw perfectly square, while in cultivators with a fixed point of draft in front, the rear end only is spread, making the teeth draw corner ways; then too the teeth work clear to the outside of the wheel, so that the ground can be cultivated close to stumps, shade trees, stones or fences, and no wheel marks are left, but the ground is all cultivated when the field is finished. The well known Buckeye Seeder, which is known all through the spring wheat country where seeders are used exclusively, as the very best, can be attached to this, making a first class spring tooth seeder. Another very valuable feature at a small expense. a complete set of shovels can be attached making the well known Buckeye Cultivator, so that for a moderate sum both a spring tooth harrow and shovel cultivator can be had in one machine; and having only one frame to store, this can be attached at any time, and is a matter of no small importance, for to get what a farmer wants necessitates buying too many separate machines, and in this way they are all combined in one. The well known reputation of its manufacturers, P. P. Mast & Co., who are the largest in their line in the world, is sufficient guarantee that the goods are first class. Farmers are fast learning to look as well to the manufacturer as the tool in buying, for these old reliable firms that stay in the trade when weaker ones fail, are the ones to buy of, for how many tools partly worn out are thrown away as useless, because the bother of getting extras makes them worthless. The goods are handled by nearly every first-class dealer in the state.

to save the teeth, but kept at work until

they had a tooth that would dig up the

We give a cut above of the machine, in corn, and we would advise farmers to look them over before purchasing.

BAY COUNTY.

Its Agricultural Resources Consider Call Upon Some of its Farmers and Gar-

While in attendance at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society last week. an invitation was accepted to drive out among the farms and gardens surrounding Bay City with a party consisting of Messrs. E. R. Phillips, Wm. Westover, and Mr George R. Lewis. The latter gentleman is well known as the late editor of the Saginawian, of Saginaw City, but is now devoting his energies to booming the Daily Call of Bay City. He is one of the few editors we know who grow fat in harness. He says it is because he works in his garden and passes his leisure moments in raising radishes, tomatoes, and "garden sass" generally, in which direction he is an enthusiast. He began describing the beauty and merits of Bay County at once, which he said was "the garden County of the best State in the Union," and he gave notice that he was willing to contest that point with any other county in this broad universe.

Starting eastward from the city on the

Center Street road, with a good team, the park which is being put into shape was passed, and there we struck the macadamized road. This road has recently been constructed, and is just the best thing in the way of roads we have seen for some time. May the tribe of those increase who are responsible for its being built. The farms of Mr. E. R. Phillips and Wm. Westover are on this road, and we had an opportunity of seeing the fields of wheat, clover, rye, and corn as we passed along. The wheat was equal to anything we have seen this season. A field adjoining the farm of Mr. Westover, said to belong to Mr. Underwood, was as handsome a piece of wheat as one could wish for, up even with the top rail of the fence, and very even. Then one belonging to Mr. Lewis Burch, some 18 or 20 acres in extent, was looked over, and unanimously voted to be equal to any field of the same size betweenthere and Detroit. The clover fields were excellent, the growth thick and even, and filling the whole air with fragrance after the shower. White clover springs up everywhere, and the sides of the road, the fence corners, laues and wood lots were carpeted with its white blossoms. The country in this direction is a prairie, a few feet looked over. The thoroughereds and above the level of the Bay, with here and there a "timber island." We drove straight out until the Merrill ditch was case of the grades the Dutch-Friesian reached, in which perch and pike abound went honestly at it, and unlike many when the wind blows from the lake; here others did not sacrifice its good qualities | we turned to the left and started for the

described as "the boss potato grower of the county." It began to rain some, but when we got to Mr. Rundell's we found him in the yard having just purchasers are enthusiastic over its work | returned from his potato-patch, as he callin corn, excelling anything ever used in a ed a large field planted to that universal corn country, as the narrow spring teeth | vegetable. The party went to have a look will work right up to the hill, and hung at those potatoes, and we can safely say on the Buckeye Cultivator, which stands at least three of them were astonished. They were beautifully clean, not a weed to be seen, and cultivated in a style that showed Mr. Rundell to be an artist. The rows are very straight, and the dark green tops of the plants contrasted well with the rich black earth that was heaped around them. Mr. Rundell was asked how potatoes yielded with him. He said they had given him from 300 to 650 bushels per acre, the last figures being reached last season on a particular portion of his field. He had a number of the newer sorts, but his principal crop this season was Clark's No. 1. He was testing Beauty of Hebron and the White Elephant and liked them. He said he had never worked in such soil as he had here. It was as mellow as an ash-heap. Never became too dry, and yet water passed away from it very rapidly. Could plow most any time. The land was very little higher than the waters of the Bay, and he could reach water at any time by digging six feet. He took a spade and turned over the soil, and it looked as rich as an old hot-bed and so mellow that the spade went into the handle without an effort. "There," said Lewis, "is what I call a garden soil. It will grow anything in the shape of a vegetable, and is the easiest land to work I ever saw." We asked Mr. Rundell how long he had been on the farm. He said about five years, and that it was a worthless looking place when he started to clear off the timber and brush that covered it. It really looked as if it had been worked for forty years. After admiring the potatoes, the vegetables were looked over, and here the ravages of the insect mentioned in the report of the Horticultural Society could be clearly seen. Long rows of onions had been cleaned out. Mr. R. is making a start in blackcap raspberries, and showed the party a number of promising plants. He said the growth had been enormous. Next the strawberry patch was visited, and it struck every one that while Mr. Rundell did well on potatoes, as a strawberry grower he was a great success. There were Wilsons, the boss market berry, the deep scarlet Bidwell, the Manchester, and some other varieties, all showing surprising growth. . The Manchesters and Bidwells were particularly fine, and a surprising quantity of them went off when the visitors did. The whole of the land under cultivation here is only twelve acres, but Mr. Rundell said he found all the work he and his son, a. bright young fellow of sixteen or seventeen, could do, and he even hired some. But every foot of soil is utilized, and the proprietor said he knew many who worked forty acres for less than he got off his twelve. He had no failures. Taking it all together it was a great exhibition of what this soil can do. Further on we came to a farm of ninety

acres owned by Mr. Jones He was not at home, but we drove around to see some of his fields. He is into gardening extensively, has a fine strawberry plantation, another of raspberries, 7,000 head of cabbage, a new strawberry plantation just set out of about three acres, and a variety of field and garden crops. His fields showed clean cultivation, and the crops looked very thrifty.

From here the party drove to the farm of Mr. Westover, on the stone road, and had a look over his fine buildings and his herd of Dutch-Friesians or Holsteins. He has a large dairy herd which he is breeding up by crossing with his thoroughbred Holstein bulls. He has a couple of good Shorthorn cows, and his Holsteins comprise some noted animals; among them is the fine cow, Rosa Bonheur, whose portrait has appeared in the FARMER, and at her side was a two months old calf about the size of a native yearling-straight, square-built and very promising. Next we drove over to the farm of Mr.

E. R. Phillips, and had a look at his dairy herd. He is now milking about 32 head, Dutch-Friesians, Dutch-Friesian grades and natives, and is working systematically to build up a dairy herd. He breeds all his cows to his Friesian bull, and keeps every heifer calf, either grade or native. The thoroughbred bull calves are sold as breeders and the grades go to the butcher. Every heifer is bred, her milk. ing capacity tested, and if up to the standard, about 20 quarts or 40 pounds per day, she is retained in the herd; otherwise she is sold for beef. All but four of the herd are young stock, and of these most of them are under three years old. Yet the yield of milk per head is more than when he had all old cows. He looks for a considerable increase next season. as a number of the heifers in milk have had their first calves this spring. The heifer calves, about 30 in number, were some of the high grades were so much alike as to puzzle any one, and in the form could be easily traced although the color was different. The calves are all fed

(Continued on eighth page.)



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan

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	_		
Detroit			June 24 to 27
Evart			June 25 to 24
Mt. Pleasant			July 2 to 4
Ludington			July 2 to 4
Big Rapids			July 9 to 11
Charlotte			July 16 to 19
Charlotte			July 16 to 18
Muskegon			Tuly 10 to 10
Grand Rapids			July 22 to 25
Batile Creek		Jul	y 22 to Aug. 1
Marshall			Aug. 5 to 8
Jackson			Aug. 12 to 15
Flint			Aug. 19 to 22
East Saginaw			Ang. 26 to 29
Mt. Pleasant			Sept. 2 to 5

CARE OF BROOD MARES.

The other day a well known stock breeder was in the FARMER office, and among other things that came up for discussion was the question of the care of brood mares. This gentleman is also in terested in lumbering, and consequently has had some considerable experience with draft stock. He said when he first began lumbering he thought he might as well secure some good mares, so that when the season in the woods was over they could be utilized in breeding. For this purpose he went to Canada and purchased some good heavy mares, well horses. He reasoned that the best way would be to breed them late, so that the colts would come early, thus avoiding using the mares while heavy with foal. When the mares came out of the woods, he cut down their feed, and let them run at grass, as he had heard so much against over-feeding breeding stock. For a couple of years he worked upon the plan given above, and the result was anything but satisfactory. His colts came weak and ill-shaped, and he was at a loss for the reason. Some talks with a physician induced him to radically change his methods. He began by breeding his mares earlier, so as to have them well along before they went into the woods, as the physician assured him that it was the first months of pregnancy that were the most severe tax upon the animal's system. He also concluded to change his system of handling the mares after they came out of the woods. Instead of cutting off their rations of grain and giving them only bran and keeping them on grass, he gave them good rations of oats, bran and hay, and keep them off grass. The results were all that could be desired. His mares did better, the colts came stout, vigorous and healthy, and grew well. He said he had completely changed his opinion about feeding breeding stock, and now kept his in good condition. Animals, he found, wanted plenty of good food at such times, but and will not start again this season. not fattening food, to keep up their strength and make their progeny healthy. We are of the opinion that the experience of this breeder is the same as that of many others, and that fear of over-feeding has done as much injury among breeders as feeding too much. It is the quality of the food that requires to be looked after, and when that is all right animals are not likely to be injured by getting all that is necessary to keep them in good condition. It is flesh and muscle forming food breeding animals require, not fattening food.

Interfering Horses.

Many horses are in the habit of striking with one leg against another; and much got down to business yet. The time in that of ingenuity has been exercised to provide a remedy for the troublesome practice Both fore and hind legs are subject to it, the latter, perhaps most frequently; but in them it is confined to the fetlock joint, whereas in the fore legs, the horse may hit either the fetlock, the leg just above the pastern, or just under the knee, where it is called a speedy cut, from its occuring chiefly in fast action.

It is desirable, before applying a remedy, to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and the part which strikes; whether the shoe of it. Many horses strike from weakness. and condition. This is more particularly the case with young horses; others cut from a faulty conformation of the limbs, which are sometimes too close to each each other; again the toe is turned too much out, or in. When turned in, the the strike is usually just under the knee.

The object to be kept in view, in shoeing such horses, must be to remedy the faulty action, and to remove, if possible, the part which strikes, which is generally that portion of the foot between the toe and the inside quarter-sometimes the inside quarter itself, but very rarely the heels of the shoe. If the horse turns his toe in, in all probability he wears the inside of the shoe most; if so, it should be made much thicker than the outside; if the contrary, the outside heel should be the thicker. The shoe should be leveled off on the inside quarter, which should also be free from nails.

In the hind legs we often find a three quarter shoe will prevent striking, when other plans fail, for here the striking part is not so far forward as in the fore legs, so that the removal of the iron altogether, from the inside quarter, will often ac complish the aim. It sometimes happens that no plan will prevent interfering, and then the only recourse is the boot or the pad. -N. H. Paaron, V. S.

Oats for Horses. The Iowa Homestead says: "There is grain save wheat contains so large a proportion of the albuminiods, which give strength for work. In this respect outmeal is superior to the finer starchy portions of wheat, which, under old processes of grinding, was about all that went into flour. By the new method of grinding, the gluten is secured so entirely that it leaves the bran very poor and innutritious. Potatoes, which are now so universally used morning, noon and night, are mainly starch and water. Their bulk also is large in proportion to the made the breed famous. A good breed nutriment that they contain. Perhaps will become popular in the face of the hips, and 41 on the belly; the longest the extensive use of potatoes as food is most strenuous opposition, but it cannot

one reason why men who now work on farms cannot do the big day's work that its injudicious and enthusiastic friends. their fathers used to boast of doing.

Horse Gossip.

DILLION BROS., of Normal, Ill., write us that the first importation of Norman horses this season, numbering forty-nine head, arrived there June 16th. They were only thirteen days on the Atlantic, and are looking finely. This importation is said to comprise some extra fine representatives of the breed.

It is asserted that the hav made from wild prairie grass will not give horses the heaves. A gentleman who has lived in the West for many years says that he never saw horses afduction of tame grass for meadows. Heaves may not be easily cured, but if farmers will wet the hay a very little and shake it well, it will remove the dust and in most cases prevent heaves. This is more important during dry, windy weather of spring.

THE London Live Stock Journal says: "The burning to death of 170 horses, the property of the Glasgow Tramway Company, at North Street, Glasgow, makes us revert to a note we made in these columns regarding the fire at that an arrangement should be devised where by, in cases of fire, the whole of the animals might be freed by the turning of a handle placed at the outside. At this disastrous fire several horses were saved at the imminent risk of men's lives engaged in the work; and it was up in Clyde blood, and bred them to good | made apparent that if doors could have been opened at the commencement, and the whole their way to the streets. As it was they were

The old time trotting gelding Scotland, record 2:29¼, by the thoroughbred horse Bonnie Scotland, and out of Waterwitch, the dam of Mambrino Gift, 2:20, by Pliot, Jr., recently took part in a ten-mile race at Philadelphia, against a bleycle rider. The horse beat the bicycle something like a quarter of a mile, the time being 36:38.—Breeders' Gazette.

There must be an error in the above item The Gazette is authority for the statement that a thoroughbred cannot be a sire of trotters although we have two thoroughbreds in this State, without a trace of trotting blood in either, both sired by Bonnie Scotland, and with records of 2:30. One of them was a noted runner before he was trained as a trotter, and in one instance the owner of [a trotting horse protested him because he was a thoroughbred, and had no right to compete with trotters!

Turf and Track.

JAY-EYE SEE is reported to have trotted: mile in 2:12 last week, in a trial over the Cleveland track.

BURNS, the well known trotting horse owned at East Saginaw, dropped dead last week on the track while being speeded.

TRURO, the Michigan pacer, by Hamlet had one of his legs badly straind at Kalamazoo

W. T. COWHAM, Jackson, owner of Truro the pacer, has bought a half interest in the trotter A. V. Pantland. Consideration, \$4,000.

A grand horse racing tournament, with over \$2,000 in prizes, will be held in July, under the auspices of the Detroit Driving Park Association.

THE five-year-old horse King of the West, is said to be showing great speed in his trial work. He is by Hamadallah, a son of Hamlet, and his them a markedly stunted appearance. dam was Trotting Sister by Alexander's Abdallah.

KEEP your eyes upon Tecumseh, by Mam brino Gift this season. He only trotted third in the 2:30 class at Kalamazoo, but he has not race, which was won by Mambrino Sparkle, was 2:24 1-2, 2:23 1-2 and 2:24 1-2,

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier," says Mr. E. S. Phelps, Worcester, Mass.



A WORD IN SEASON.

We find the following extract in the or the foot, and, if the latter, what part Breeders' Gazette, and it is so much in consonance with what we have observed and cease to do so when they gain strength | in watching the growth of the stock interest in this State, that we think it worthy the attention of our breeders of all classes of stock:

"A lot of plainly bred young Shorthorn bulls, in rather poor condition, were sold by Colonel Muir for Theo. Huston & Co. at Kansas City last week for an average of about \$75. There would probably have been more money in them to the owners, and more credit would have resulted to the breed, had the lot been steered and fed for the market or for show. Try and send more strictly good ones and fewer of the weeds to the beef raisers of the great west, and the repu-tation of the Shorthorn will be in no

danger. While the above only refers to Shorthorns, it applies equally as forcibly to other breeds of cattle, as well as to sheep and hogs. The Shorthorns have suffered much more from injudicious breeding than any other, simply because they are more popular and more widely disseminated. The call for breeding stock has been so great that everything was kept for that purpose, and had not the merits of the breed been so great as to overcome in a great measure this injudicious course, the Shorthorn ere this would have disappeared. There are to-day hundreds of worthless young bulls, whose destiny should be the butchers block, being picked up and shipped to the cattle ranges of the west, and it is from them that the western cattle man forms his opinion of the merits of the Shorthorn. The Hereford "boom" will good reason for the universal popularity result in a precisely similar result if the of oats as food for horses. No other, same course is followed. Speculators will go into breeding when prices are high, who know nothing about the busi ness, and the worthless results will be sent out west to disgust their purchasers. High prices and a big demand are both to-day working to destroy the popularity and merits of the Jersey, the Holstein and the Polled-Angus. The Jersey "boom" will result in filling the country

with a worthless lot of brutes without a

single point to commend them-sold upon

the merits of those whose records have

breed of cattle to retain its popularity, refuse to sell anything for breeding purposes that is not a fair specimen of the breed, or which you would be ashamed to acknowledge as coming from your

Pig-Feeding Experiments.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, believes with most breeders of swine that a continuance of the animal food which nature supplies fected with this disease until after the intro- in the outset of the pig's career is demanded long after the pig has acquired a taste for other food. He also believes that none of the common grains, however prepared, will in that critical period of the pig's life, the second, third and fourth months, give that rapid and symmetrical development of the animal sought by all well informed breeders of swine.

To gain an estimate of the actual value of milk to young pigs, as compared with some other food stuff, experiments were Mr. Whiteley's in Westbourne Grove, viz., made with ten pure bred pigs belonging to two litters.

The pigs were arranged in two sets of five each, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive receiving milk fresh from the cow and wheat shorts, mixed in the form of slops; Nos. 6 to 10 getting shorts and water in the same form. The pigs were fed twice daily, the of the animals freed by the unshackling of feed in all cases being accurately weighed, their stable halters, they would have found and great care was taken that each animal received just the amount of feed that he required, and no more. All the pigs received whatever water they required. The weight of each pig at the end of each week was taken and recorded.

What may be called the indirect uses of the milk to these young pigs Prof. Shelton concisely states as follows:

"In the case of the pigs belonging to the younger litter, those receiving the milk ration were made ripe and ready for the butcher in 100 days; those receiving the shorts alone were quite unsalable at the end of the experiment.

"The value per pound of the milk-fed pigs was nearly or quite double that of the pigs to which the shorts was fed. The pigs which had received the milk sold at the conclusion of the experiment at the highest market price, while the pigs which had been fed on shorts alone were, with possibly two exceptions, quite unsalable, except as 'stockers.'

The pigs to which the milk was fed were started on a career of usefulness: they got an impetus, a momentum, which is not unreasonable to suppose they would not have subsequently lost had they been kept under ordinary circumstances of feed and care.

To the breeder and fancier the advan tages obtained by the milk-fed series over the set receiving shorts alone would have appeared even greater than to a farmer or stock raiser interested only in pork making. The pigs receiving the milk were larger of body and in all respects better and more symmetrically developed than the others. Their skins shone as though they had been oiled while the series receiving shorts, es pecially the youngest ones, had dull, lustreless, scurfy skins, which gave to

The quality of the flesh of the milk-fed pigs was highly commended by the butchers. It contained a large propor tion of lean meat, while the "fat" was well marbled, firm and of that agreeable nutty flavor which characterizes the best quality of pork. This fat did not waste crease the yield of oats and balley, in cooking by changing to oil on the application cooking by changing to oil on the application of spring wheat, where these grains also of spring wheat, where these grains we grawn on heavy soil." does.

After a careful study of all the facts of this experiment, Prof. Shelton affirms that "the surplus milk of the farm over and above that used in the family of the farmer can, as prices now are, be more profitably fed to young pigs, than applied to any other purpose for which milk is ordinarily sold away from the farm."

Sheep in Kansas.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says:

"The Kansas shepherds have, for years past, expended a great deal of care and money in the improvement of their flocks. In no other State have sheep breeders given more attention to this part of their business, and their success has been proportionate. It has been their habit to make visits to each others' flocks for comparison and for information, with the ourpose of effecting every possible improvement. How they have succeeded, the results will show. At the recent an nual shearing of the Arkansas Valley Wool Growers' Association, a four-yearold ram, Rip Van Winkle, whose live weight is 166 pounds, sheared 39 pounds of wool. A better fleece, however, was that of Lord Wool, the last year's prize ram at the State fair. This ram weighs 163 pounds, and sheared 33 lbs. 13 oz., but the wool is comparatively free from yolk, and will yield more clean wool than the heavier fleece. Two ewes, weighing 118 and 126 pounds, respectively, sheared 24 lbs. 4 oz., and 24 lbs. 5 oz. A two-vearold ram weighing 166 lbs., sheared 27 lbs. 4 oz. of wool; a one-year-old, weighing 128 lbs., sheared 19 lbs.; a three-year-old, weighing 1581 lbs., gave a fleece weighing 304 lbs. Among the other ewes were the following weights and fleeces: 851 lbs., fleece 24 lbs.; 90 lbs., fleece 191 lbs.; and 121 lbs., fleece 184 lbs.

"At the Butler County sheep shearing the heaviest weights were: rams, 192 lbs., fleece 341 lbs.; 186 lbs., fleece 274 lbs.; 164 lbs., fleece 231 lbs.; 152 lbs., fleece 29 lbs. The ewes here were mostly of light weights of carcass, but had good fleeces, viz.; 137 lbs, fleece 20 lbs.; 1164 lbs., fleece 201 lbs.; 1021 lbs., fleece 181 lbs.; this was a two-year-old; of one-yearold ewes there were as follows: 66 lbs.. live weight, fleece 15 lbs.; 701 lbs., fleece

144 lbs., and 584 lbs., fleece 134 lbs. "The length of staple of these sheep is worth noting, as showing the result of the breeding of Merinos for long staple wool for the past few years. The 193 pounds Butler County ram's fleece measured four inches on the shoulder, 37 on the

withstand the undermining influences of Wichita, whose wool measured 44 on the likely to take the lead hereafter. Potatoes deshoulders, 44 on the hips, and two inches To keep up and improve a breed there on the belly. As a rule, all the fleeces must be judicious breeding and careful were clean, and the length of staple and selection, and if you wish your favorite size of the sheep were quite equal to any exhibition that has been reported outside of Kansas."

> Profitable Culture of Potatoes. A Seneca County, N. Y., farmer writes to the Country Gentleman, describing his method of raising potatoes, which are with him a very profitable crop:

"I use barnyard and stable manure plowed down. I plow carefully, of course, and before marking, I prepare a seed bed fit for barley, or even millet, but pulverizing much deeper than for those crops I mark as deeply as possible with a com mon corn marker, in rows three feet apar each way. I cut the seed to two eyes, and drop one piece in a hill. I cover lightly, and when the shoots first make their appearance I cover to the depth of about three inches. For this purpose I use a two-horse corn cultivator, which people here call a 'western cultivator.' The sprouts will make their appearance again in three or four days, when I cover again with the same implement. Two or three days will suffice to bring them again to the surface, after which I cultivate often and carefully both ways until the blossoms begin to appear, when we hill them up with a horse-hoe or shovel-plow, making as high and broad a hill as we conveniently can. .

"I plant so as to work both ways, be cause the land is so foul that if planted in drills, we should be compelled to do a great deal of hard work in order to keep them clean. If this were a special crop, I should certainly plant in drills; but I aim to raise only as many potatoes as I can handle with the other farming, without hiring much extra help. I am very well satisfied with an average yield of 150 bushels per acre of marketable tubers. Beside the profit to be made from this crop, there is an item not to be overlooked, which is the splendid condition in which the successful raising of this crop eaves the land for a crop of barley the following season. I always expect from five to ten bushels more barley per acre on potato ground than on the same land after any other crop."

The Trouble with Spring Crops. Says a correspondent of the Country

Gentleman:

"Much of the plowing for spring grain vas done while the ground was very wet, and what was not has been drenched by the rain that fell after sowing. The dry weather since has baked the surface of all heavy soil. I have seen a good many pieces of oats and barley that are little larger than they were three weeks ago. It is generally said that rain is wanted for these fields. It is not rain that is needed, but better cultivation. The smoothing harrow run over these fields a few times is an incalculable advantage. In the hardest places the driver should ride the harrow. But no matter how slightly the surface is scratched, it makes a little loose earth, which acts as a mulch and softens the soil beneath. The plants on heavy soil that has been dried and baked in the sun, are root-bound. It is impossible for them to spread, and unless there is more than usual rain as the grain is filling, it will probably be of light weight. From what I learn by western correspondence, this wet seeding, followed by dry weather afterward, has prevailed over a wide extent of country, and must materially de-

Shameful!

The American Cultivator says that a shocking condition of affairs has been reported from Blissville, Queens Co., N. Y. In one place between 400 and 500 cattle were housed and fed on distillery swill: one of them was affected with pleuro-pneumonia. In another place there were five cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the stables, and three outside were dving. They had been milked that morning and the milk sold to customers. In another stable, out of 126 cows nine were diseased. It is suspected that when the diseased cows are no longer able to furnish milk they are slaughtered for the New York and Brooklyn markets. These distillery dairies, owned by rich distillers, are hotbeds of disease and should be abolished. The cattle are fed on the hot swill and soon reach a lamentable condition of health; the milk produced must of neces sity be an unhealthy product.

The Value of Corncob Ashes.

An eastern paper having asked Dr. R C. Kedzie as to the value of corncol shes, the Doctor replies that he can recall the fact of his having, as a boy, living in the woods, burned them to get carbonate of potash, with which his mother raised shortcake light as a puff, and he gives the following data of a recent analysis show ing the high manurial qualities of this biproduct which is not always utilized to the best advantage. The Doctor says.

"Not finding a satisfactory analysis, I determined to ascertain for myself the strength of these ashes. I burned the cob just as they would be treated if burned for fuel, and not as usually done for analysis namely, to burn them white, and thus remove all coal. I obtained the following results: Alkaline salts, of which 45 pe cent was carbonate of potash, 54; phosphate of lime, 7.50; carbonate of lime, 2.20; sulphate of lime, 2; carbonate of magnesia, 8; silica, 20; carbon, 6.30; total, 100."

Agricultural Items.

Тновоион, deep summer-fallowing is the remedy most effectual in killing docks. Scattered plants may be killed out by dropping a small quantity of sulphuric acid on the crown of the

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlean figures that the cost of feeding a cow for year is \$46. During the year a good cow will roduced about 250 pounds of butter. The market price of the butter determines whether butter-making is profitable or not.

Mr. J. W. GREEN, a farmer of Western New York, who makes potato growing a specialty, says with him the White Star has been the fleece was that of a ewe sheared at best for profit, and believes the Dakota Red is jew44t

generate by using poor selections of seed.

THR farmer who has a neat, well kept garlen, is almost sure to have a neat and well kept farm, a comfortable and well appointed home, tidy outbuildings and stock in good condition; and the housewife who takes pride in the garden generally has a home to take pride in and to be proud of.

The Rural New Yorker says: "In our corn speriments of last year, it will be remembered that a part of the field was hilled up and plowed till it was laid by, while the other portion was not hilled up, but was given shallow cultivation. The latter endured the drought much better and yielded more grain than the

THERE is nothing that pigs relish more than few hills of sweet corn cut and thrown in to them, just as the ears begin to harden. They will eat it, stalks and all, just as greedily as they would a warm mash in winter, and there is nothing more conducive to thrift and growth in young pigs than a partial diet of this kind. As a soiling crop it is most valuable, and whatever is left at the end of the season should be cut and cured for winter use -in which capacity it is much superior to the huge stalky growth of the ordinary field corn

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts Ploughman says the only way a farmer can afford to use chemical fertilizers is to combound them himself: then he knows exactly what he is using; and gives the following formula for a fertilizer which excels any commer cial article: Take one barrel fine bone meal; one barrel fine wood ashes; one barrel fine hen manure: 25 pounds of potash: 20 pounds of gypsum; dissolve the bone-meal and potash with sufficient water in a tight bin, and when fine add the dry ashes, hen manure and gyp-sum; mix thoroughly and quickly, and cover the heap immediately with six inches of fine loam; let this remain intact for two weeks, then turn the entire mass well. Should there be any perceptible escape of ammonia from the heap apply more gypsum, let this heat a few days, then apply to the soil on the surface and at once thoroughly harrow it in.

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Court of Detroit. In Chancery.
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J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court.
Rmma Rossbach, Complainant, vs. Jacob Rossbach, defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of Emma Rossbach, the Complainant in the above entitled cause, that the above named defendant is not a resident of this State, and on motion of William Look, Solicitor and of Counsel for said Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complain a dei in this cause within four months from date of this order.
J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
Judge of said Court.
WILLIAM LOOK,
Complainant's Solicitor and of Counsel.

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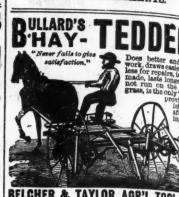
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Made with Thills and Tongue. The Peerless is a perfect working self dump, drop tooth rake, combining rect working self dump, drop tooth rake, new and essential features that experienc ough test have proven to be good. The these Hakes have been in use this past s customers say they can't be beat. The C light; strong, easy hand-dump Rake, that pleases. Send for Catalogue and Price-Lie BARES MANUFACT'S CO. Freeport,

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE Bulls. Cows, Heifers and Calves, FOR SALE.

nly Superior animals, backed by great milk and utter records. 'MAHOMET," the equal of any loistein bull in America at head of herd, Address R. D. UPDEGRAFF, Cleveland, Ohio. Farm at BedFord, O.









Also 500 bushels of gray Buckwheat. T. S. MERRELL & CO., Toleps, 0.

PEACH YELLOWS IN MICHIGAN.

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IER.

In the report of the State Fruit Committee in the proceedings of the American Pomological Society, Secretary C. W. Garfield, of the State Horticultural Society, who made the report from Michigan,

says of the peach yellows: Peach yellows steadily increases its encroachments. The peach growers of our State are thoroughly disgusted with the methods pursued by the men who write the most about this disease in the newspapers. We earnestly desire investigations to be inaugurated and carried on vigorously, but we note this fact, that those men which have investigated the Michigan form of this disease in situ sav the least about causes and remedies. Perhaps we may have a more "putrid" form of the malady than other peach growing sections, but after the careful attention given to the disease by men of brains who also have everything at stake financially in peach growing, it causes a grim smile to play upon the features of our peach growers to read the suggestions of the men who write scientific opinions about the yellows. Our Michigan men have settled down to the method of exterminating every vestige of the disease wherever it shows itself, and thus "stave off" the day which seems inevitable in every locality where peach culture is made a specialty, when the disease shall have rendered the industry unprofitable.

"Michigan peach growers will welcome any thorough scientific experimenter who will come and carefully investigate the disease as manifested here; but uniformly mey agree with Dr. Halsted that the study must be made in the locality where the disease exhibits all its forms, as we have it here; and we shall continue to laugh at men who publish deductions from investigation made with specimens preserved in alcohol, or conveyed by other means away from the scene of destruction. Pasteur's method of investigating diseases in animals and man commends itself to us as the wise method in this

"Who will come and give the time and attention necessary to the solution of this problem?

"We do not claim to be an aristocracy in this matter of yellows, and announce that we have a higher type of the disease than any body else, but we do not hesitate the observation that the deductions made by those who have recently investigated published results are not warranted by our state of facts.

"Dr. Kedzie has shown that in our State we have a wonderful variety of soils as far as the elements of plant food are concerned. Peaches are grown upon a great variety of these soils and in no instances has there been the least indication that there was any immunity from the disease as a result of situation. Many other facts could be stated from our experience that are in perfect discord with the recent bulletins upon this vexed question."

PEAS.

Report on Varieties by the Ohio Agricul-

The following varieties of peas were sown April 11, in a moderately rich clay

The conditions were, as nearly as pos sible, alike for all.

The most conclusive evidence shown and Best, etc., of different seedsmen are nearly identical. Differences, of course, can be noted, but they are mainly such differences as are unimportant. Some, however, notably from D. M. Ferry & Co. there is greater uniformity in time of ripening and quality of product than of any of the others.

American Wonder .- This was planted for comparison as it is already well known. It is a sweet wrinkled pea growtrial many of the pods did not fill perfectly. The crop was ripened in a comparatively short time, being nearly all taken at two pickings. Average number of peas to the pod 6. Ready for use June

Blue Peter .- This is also a well known variety. In comparison with others it did very poorly. Most of the pods contained only two or three peas. The vines also mildewed considerably. It commenced ripening with the American Wonder, but continued longer in bearing. making it unprofitable for market.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s First Best .- This a smooth variety, growing about two feet high. The vines are healthy and vigorous, and loaded with well filled pods. The peas mature evenly and within a very short time; yielding nearly all the crop at two pickings. Nearly all the eight peas. This is certainly one of the very best early market peas. For table use the quality is not equal to the sweet varieties, but is as good as any of the smooth.

A few pods were fit to pick June 15. The first picking was made June 18. Henderson's First of All .- This re-

to it in every respect, and perhaps superior in eveness of maturity. Height of until an emulsion is formed, which may vine about two feet; number of peas to the then be diluted with water. When used pod six to eight; fit to pick June 18; a few pods quite well filled June 15.

Little Gem .- A well known wrinkled variety, of larger growth and a few days later than American Wonder.

The pods did not fill well; many of them containing only three peas, although large enough to contain twice the number. Ready to pick June 20.

Market Garden (Horsford.)-This a new wrinkled variety that promises well as an intermediate or second early pea. The vines are healthy and vigorous growing to the height of two and one half feet. The pods are borne in pairs and are usually well filled, containing five to six Time alone, and the condition of the fruit, weigh less than a two hundred peas. First peas ready to pick June 25. tree itself will indicate the result of an thousandth part of a man, and it is there At this date the vines were still in bloom, application."

showing that they will continue long in The Effect of Frost on Apple Blossoms bearing; making it more valuable for home use than for market.

Racket.-A cross between Alpha and a frost comes after the trees are in full American Wonder. The vines are healty and vigorous, growing four to five feet trees, except on very low land. high. Rivens about the same time as Market Garden. Pods contain five to six

This is apparently not so desirable as the Market Garden.

Sibley's First and Best .- This is about as early as any, but matures quite unevenly, and the pods do not fill very well. Height of vines about two feet. First this stage it requires a much less degree of peas ready to pick June 20. Pods contain four to six peas; many of the pods not fully formed; when the fruit is formed, well filled.

Tom Thumb .- Too well known to need | cold enough to freeze it to destroy it. any description. This variety did not while when the flower is forming the sustain its reputation. The vines mildew- pollen is so very delicate that the slightest ed, and the pods were poorly filled. First peas ready for use June 18. and 31st of May, destroyed large quanti-

Vick's Extra Early .- A smooth variety, growing about two feet high. Vigorous ties of fruit, because the apple trees were and healthy, but many of the pods not in many places in full bloom, therefore in well filled; ripened unevenly. Pods just the right condition to be the most contain three to six peas. Ready for use susceptible to the cold. In those sections June 20.

The Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

The following description of an insect which effects many orchards in our State, is given by a Maine orchardist in the New England Farmer:

"This insect app ars in the form of minute scales about one-six of an inch long, of a brownish or grayish color, appearing very much like the bark of the tree, resembling the shell of the oyster in shape, and closely adhering to the surface of the bark. In some instances the bark is completely covered with these scales. Under each scale will be found from fifteen to one hundred or more eggs which usually hatch late in May or early in June. After hatching, if the weather is warm, they appear upon the surface of the bark, running about in all directions looking for suitable locations to which to attach themselves. They are very small, being only one hundreth of an inch in length, appearing to the unaided eye as mere specks. It is only for a few days that these insects are seen moving about, and this is the most favorable time of the whole year for destroying them. When encased under the r almost impenetrable shells, it is very difficult to reach them with any application which will prove completely effectual. This period during which they are unprotected, should be sought for by the orchardist, and destructive washes be applied. In a few days the insects select an abiding place, placeing their strong proboscis into the bark so that they can draw their nourishmen from the sap, and settle down for life. In a few days they are covered with a white, waxy secretion which issues from the body, and gradually a shell forms and extends all over them, covering them and protecting them from injury. Under this shell the insect lays the eggs which remain until the following spring, when they in turn hatch. It is evident that an insect which multiplies thus rapidly, will soon be present in immense numbers

if unmolested. "Various washes for destroying the scale insects has been recommended. The most favorable time for applying is at or near the hatching season, during the last of May or first of June. Prof. Wm. Saunders, in his work on 'Insects Injurious to Fruits,' recommends that trunk and branches he brushed over with soft soap, reduced to the consistency of thick paint, by the addition of a strong solution by the test is that the Extra Earlies, First of washing soda in water. If applied during the morning of a warm day, the wash will dry and form a tenacious coating not easily dissolved by rain, protecting the bark from all kinds of insects. Or, the tree may be syringed with a solution and Peter Henderson & Co., show of washing soda in water, made by disevidence of careful selection; that is, solving half a pound or more in a pailful." Prof. Comstock, in his experiments

in destroying scale insects while Entom ologist to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, found soapsuds the most satisfactory of anything that he used. He says: "The results were so remarkable ing eight inches high. It is the best of that I feel warranted in saying, that takthe wrinkled varieties, although in this ing into consideration its efficiency as a means of destroying scale insects, its ef fects upon plants, and its cost, there is at of spraying for the codling worm is quite this time, (1880,) no better remedy known than a strong solution of soap. In my experiments, whale oil soap was used. and the solution was applied by means of a fountain nump to grange trees infested following manner: He placed three empty with the red scale of California. In the stronges; solution used, the proportions were three fourths pounds of soap to one gallon of water. The mixture was heated in order to dissolve the soap thoroughly: and the solution was applied while yet the windward side of the row of trees if heated to about 100 deg. F. The tree upon which the experiment was made, was very badly infested, the bark of the trunk being literally covered with scales. Four days after the application of the solution I examined the tree very carefully, and could find no living insect on the trunk of the tree, and only a small pods were well filled, containing six to proportion of the coccids on the leaves

appeared to be still alive. "Kerosene oil emulsion has been used quite extensively for the destruction of barrels, poison and labor, was about three scale insects, with excellent results. The kerosene not only kills the insects, but also destroys the eggs. It is also a much cheaper application than the whale oil soap. The kerosene oil is mixed with sembles the preceeding, and is full equal milk in the proportion of two parts of oil in one of hot milk, and violently churned one pint of the emulsion may be added to two gallons of water. This dilution resembles milk, and should be used at once with a force pump or syringe. This wash, says H. S. Hubbard, special agent of the Department of Agriculture, will kill ail the coccids and other eggs under scales with which it can be brought into diameter, and repeated a few days afterdirect contact. He adds: "No preparation known to me, will, however, remove the scales themselves from the tree, or in any way reveal to the unassisted eye, the condition of the insects within. This can be ascertained only by microscopic examinations of detached scales:

have no effect whatever on human beings. It is very rarely that apple blossoms are | Even this minute portion is all washed off killed by frost, because it is not often that by rains before the fruit is grown.

bloom that is severe enough to reach the

An apple blossom before it is fully open

a cold night without the slightest injury,

but the moment the flower is fully ex-

panded it is very tender and quite suscep-

tible to the cold. When the pollen has

the blossom, or the vital portion of it. At

and the blossom is dropped off it must be

frost will prevent the fruit from forming.

The very cold weather we had the 30th

where the trees were late and had not ex-

panded their blossoms the injury no doubt

Taking the State through, it is believed

that the loss of apples will be quite seri-

ous, but on the seashore a very considera-

ble portion of the trees have escaped in-

jury, though even here we have no

doubt the injury will be much more than

at present appears to careless observers.

A blossom that is fully expanded may be

frost as not to kill the leaves of the flower,

be discovered only by the closest examin-

ation; this will show when any injury is

done, by a change of color of the stamens,

embryo fruit drops; the orchardist some-

times not suspecting the cause, but believ-

some condition beyond his power to un-

Training Tomato Plants.

Most growers agree that keeping toma

oes of the ground is a great advantage.

Stakes or trellises are now used to a great

extent to train them to. A common way

feet in height, tieing the plants to the

plan is to set the plants in rows of four

feet apart, and the plants three feet in the

row. Before setting the plants dig out a

a couple of pits of earth, and set in three

branches of three-twiggy ones are best-

in triangular form, with the tops spread-

ing outwards. Set the plant in the cen-

tre of this, and as it grows keep the shoots

inside of the stakes by passing a string

around them. There is no better way to

get good, clean fruit from tomatoes. As

everything generally has some disad-

vantage*connected with it, so this way of

growing tomatoes is not perfect. When

the plants are allowed to run over the

ground they keep the soil cool and moist.

It follows that tieing up to stakes pro-

at hand cornstalks answer admirably.

Tomatoes produce such a mass of foliage

that they require much moisture, and it

is surprising how they thrive when by

mulching or other means the ground is

never allowed to become too dry .- Ger-

Spraying Orchards.

H. Shepley of Nevada, Missouri, report-

ed to the Missouri State Horticultural So-

ciety an account of his experiments in

spraying orchards with London purple, to

destroy the canker worm, and he stated

the expense of the operation. The mode

similar, although performed usually at a

different time in the season. Mr. Shepley

did his work on a large scale, at an ex-

pense of only three cents a tree, in the

coal oil barrels in a wagon and filled them

with water; he then took a pound of Lon-

the barrel. The wagon was driven along

there was much wind, and with a fountain

pump with a fine rose, the liquid was

settling. Great care should be taken not

to carry the liquid toward men or horses.

cents a tree for twice spraying.

strength when not adulterated.

worm when the apples are half an inch in

animals should not be turned into the

It may be interesting to remark that the

the egg laid in the blossom end of the

fore killed by a quantity so small as to

heavy rain has washed off the poison.

manteren Independent.

Mass. Ploughman.

will be slight.

Apple Tree Aphis.

The apple tree aphis has proved in some places a formidable enemy to this ed is very hardy and will withstand quite fruit by the in ury it occasions to the foliage. The insect cannot be destroyed with Paris green and London purple (so efficient for the canker-worm and codlingmoth), because it does not eat the substance of the leaf, but merely inserts its begun to form, the slightest frost will kill tubes into the interior, and sucks the juice from where these poisons do not reach. The eggs of this aphis are laid in the cold to destroy it than after the fruit is crevices of the bark and about the base of the buds, and on the approach of warm weather in spring, and as soon as the buds begin to open, the eggs are hatched into minute insects. They are then easily destroyed by washing or syringing with strong soap-suds to which soda has been added; or with tobacco water. Earlier, and where accessible and on a small scale the eggs may be destroyed by scraping, but not with these washes. Cold weather will kill the newly hatched insects, and thus spring frosts sometimes does a great amount of good. There are a number of other insects which feed on the lice, among which are the two-spotted and nine-spotted lady-bugs, lace-wing flies, and others. Later in the season the lice are not so easily destroyed, and it is therefore important to take them in time, or just as the buds are opening into leaf. All a stake by them so that you will know them, of this, as with whatever we obtain that is and save only the earliest matured seed from good or valuable, must be obtained with these. good or valuable, must be obtained with diligent labor. - Country Gentleman.

injured and yet few would notice it, because it may be so slightly touched with WE learn that Mr. J W. Wellhouse, of but chill the vital portion of it, which will Fairmount, Kas., President of the Horticultural Society of the State of Kansas for a number of terms, and widely known throughout the Missouri Valley as one of being first of a brownish and then quite the most energetic and progressive members of the guild of Horticulturists-has dark color. When this takes place the fruit does not set, and the blossom and the ordered the largest single Evaporator ever erected west of the State of Delaware. It will be a special size, (No. 9) and will be made by the Pioneer Fruit ing that the fruit did not set because of Evaporator Co., of Leavenworth, Kas. derstand when in point of fact it required Its capacity will be 300 bushels per day. only early rising and close examination to This is his second order for factory size have made the cause perfectly clear to Pioneer Evaporator. Mr. Wellhouse has every person of ordinary intelligence .spent the greater portion of his life in the fruit business, and is impressed with the idea that the evaporation of fruit is the coming process for preserving it; and accordingly he has provided himself with the celebrated Pioneer Evaporators for the purpose of handling all the fruit he can grow. When the home market is weak, he proposes to evaporate and ship is to train single stakes of about four to European markets all he can produce He is the largest fruit grower in the State stakes as it grows. This is little or no of Kansas, having 437 acres of orchardimprovement over the old way of letting containing 48,000 bearing apple trees. them lie on the ground. A much better

MR. C. W. GARFIELD, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, in his report on fruit growing in Michigan to the American Pomological Society says: 'Upon the Huron shore, in the region of Michigan's thumb,' quite a good deal of progress has been made in the culture of fruits. Even some of the more delicate fruits are found to succeed admirably. But statistics indicate that with the clearing up of this new country the rainfall may not be sufficient in the aggregate to give the most satisfactory results." We think, after the experience of the past two years in this State, on the "Thumb" as well as other sections, that any fears duces the opposite effect, and the plants of an insufficient rainfall are rather suffer the sooner from summer droughts. | chimerical. , Perhaps there were seasons This can be easily remedied by mulching while the forests covered the greater por around the plants with something to tion of the State when a greater amount break the sun's rays. If nothing else is of rain fell than in the two last, but we have as yet found no record of th

> INCREASE IN FRUIT.-The drying or evaporating process has given a new impetus to fruit culture, and more especially to the cultivation of raspberries. Take an instance in a single limited locality: The Wayne county fruit report to the horticultural meeting at Rochester, states that in the single township of Williamson in that county, the raspberry known as the Ohio is chiefly planted for this purpose, on account of its great productiveness and fitness, and that one planter has 20 acres in bearing, another twenty-five. and another 15; while in the adjacent township of Marion there is a single plantation of this raspberry of more than fifty acres, and many smaller ones of from one to twelve acres.—Country Gentleman.

THE Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station recommends pyretherum, or Persian insect powder, as the most effective remedy for the cabbage worm of any-thing yet tried there—and they have tried about everything. don purple for each barrel, first mixing it well in a pail of water, and pouring it into

Horticultural Notes.

Mr. C. W. GARFIELD says he is done plant ing the Gregg raspberry, finding it wanting in the very essential point of hardiness. thrown over the trees. The water in the barrels must be constantly stirred during

the operation, to prevent the poison from By timely rubbing of needless shoots from young fruit trees and grapevines the necessit to breath any of it, nor to allow the wind for heavy pruning may be entirely obviated, and there will be none of the loss of wood which With two teams and four men three or has already grown, and no check be given by four hundred trees could be sprayed in a large amputations.

day. The entire cost, including pumps, PROF. MAYNARD, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, believes that much of the failure of the peach in New England comes We have never known an instance, out from want of care in keeping out the peach borer, which works in the collar near the of many trials, where this treatment was not entirely successful with the canker ground. No doubt much that is attributed to worm, or where it did not destroy most of the yellows should be credited to the peacl the codling worms, and give much fair

fruit which before was nearly ruined with HYBRID perpetual roses are classed among this insect. In rainy weather it should be repeated two or three times, the first apthe ever-blooming ones, but whether they bloom freely in autumn or not depends much plication being washed off. We have pre on treatment. The flowers at this time should ferred Paris green to London purple, as be cut off at once as they fade. It is from the being more uniform in its degree of new buds, which push from under the old flowers, that come the autumn blooms. All For the canker worm the work should roses bloom the better in their succession fo be done early in spring; for the codling having the flowers cut as they fade.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune wards. After spraying, sheep or other speaking of the supports for raspberries and blackberries, says: "I saw a plantation of blackcans the other day in which the canes orchard to eat the scattered herbage till a were tied to trellises of galvanized wire, two wires to a trellis, the upper one about four feet from the ground. It presented an exceedingly young codling insect, when hatched from neat appearance. Such a system allows of frequent and thorough cultivation and easy gathering of the fruit."

A. C. WILLIAMS, in the Indiana Farmer says:

The Ben Davis apple is without a superior as market fruit, but the quality is only second rate. When you want to eat an apple, with all the aromatic flavor of a Spitzenberg, take a Jonathan, or a Rome Beauty, either of which in every respect, tree, productiveness and beauty, are the equal of the Ben Davis. Raise

carloads of Ben Davis if you desire, but sell them to some other fellow and let him eat them if he can."

A CANADIAN fruit grower writes the Horticulturist that he saves his young fruit trees from the attacks of mice in winter by adjusting strips of cedar bark about 18 inches long round the tree, letting one end rest on the ground, and tying the upper ends close to the tree. In autumn he loads the cedar bark into the wheelbarrow and goes the rounds of the orchard; in spring he cuts the strings, gath ers up the bark and the work is done.

PROF. FORBES tells us that it is the damage done by the corn-root worm, not the impovershment of the soil, that makes Illinois cornfields less productive than of old. The remedy is rotation; the worm eats the roots of the corn plant only, and to change the location of the cornfield every year is a sure cure.

Ir you are intending to saves your own garden seeds, take more pains to select some of the best plants for this purpose. Do not wait until the best are gone and then save the leavings for seed. This is very poor economy at best. Take a run of peas and beans and do not allow them to be touched, and then from these select the best. Select the earliest and most vigorous lettuce plants, the largest and earliest radishes, beets and spring turnips. Set

PROF. CARPENTER, of the Agricultural College, says that in this country there is a grow ing prejudice against the use of tile smaller than three-inch, and the majority of the mak-ers are not making smaller sizes. In his opin-ion, this prejudice against smaller tile is un-reasonable, and due principally to the fact that drains of small tile, if carelessly laid, are more drains of small tile, it carelessly land, are more likely to fall than larger ones. Thus, for ex-ample, a variation of two inches from the grade line would, in time, be fatal to a two-inch drain, whereas it would only partially choke up a three-inch drain.

"I have noappetite," complains many a sufferer. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite and enables the stomach to perform its. duty

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCROFULA.

A remedy that can destroy the germs of scrofula, and when once settled has the power to root it out, must be appreciated by those afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove Hoop's Sarsaparilla to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do positively cure scrofula and eradicate it from the blood.

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.

WARNER, N. H., Jan. 21, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
Gentlemen—For ten years previous to the
early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which
had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house
for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps
alive my intense personal interest in Hood's
SARSAPARILLA, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent
cure this wonderful medicine effected in my
case nearly two years ago, while living in
Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up
as being in an incurable condition. One
thing before I close. I have recommended
your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think
more than a thousand cases, and my faith in
its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has
effected aside from my own. I trust you
will not be slow in making the merits of
Hood's SARSAPARILLA known everywhere,
for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With
best wishes I remain very truly yours.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is a skilfully-prepared compound, concentrated extract, by a process peculiarly our own, of the best remedies of the vegetable om known to medical science as alteratives, blood-purifiers, diuretics, and tonics. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1, or six for \$5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com-plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Entirely

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ASURE



FOR COSTIVENESS

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Erup tions and Skin Diseases. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists HNRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Preps., Burlington, Vt.

STRAWBERRIES:

FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

I will, at the proper time, during July and August, be prepared to furnish Potted Strawberry Plants, by express; and also Layered Plants, by either mail or exprese, at customary rates. Price List free as soon as the season shall be sufficiently advanced. Meantime, send lists of plants wanted, and allow me to price them.

T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich.

Half-Fare Land Excursions TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS, TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1884. Complete arrangements have been made for this Popular and
Cheap Land Excursion, in order to give all parties:
an opportunity at a low rate, to inspect the great
resources of the Magnificent Southwest. Millions
of acres of timber and prairie lands awaiting you,
at from two to five dollars per acre. Abundance
of good water. Climate the finest in the world.
No long cold winters. For rates, maps and full
particulars address JOHN B. FRAWLEY, Land
Agent, 109 Clark St., Chicago.

JOHN B. PRAWLEY AND AGENTALIES.

DUTCH BULBS & FLOWER ROOTS Peter Van Velsen & Sons, OVERVEEN, HAARLEM (HOLLAND), Bulb-growers, (Established 1834), beg to inti mate that their New Catalogue for 1884, o bulbs and all bulbous and tuberous-rootes plants is now ready and may be had post-free on application. FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL'S

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed

to but one cause; the entire fulfilment of

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL's HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE

WHISKERS

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State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 14,956 bu., against 68.209 bu, the previous week, and 90.439 bu, for the corresponding week in 1883 Shipments for the week were 52,693 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 178,345 bu., against 219,727 last week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on June 14 was 15,814,827 bu. against 16,565,639 the previous week, and 20,618,969 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 750,812 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending June 14 were 900,326 bu., against 1,141,833 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 7,476,742 bu. against 6, 009,730 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

Saturday closed a most unsatisfactory week in the wheat trade. The market has ruled dull and unsettled, fluctuating more or less each day, and finally closing Fri day night at 99%c per bu. for No. 1 white, and 89% c for No. 2 do. There was a slight reaction on Saturday, and spot wheat showed a slight improvement. The sales for the day, however, were only 10 carloads of spot and 15,000 bu, of futures. which will serve to show how very dull the trade is. Yesterday this market was dul!, and at noon broke a few points upon unfavorable reports from Chicago. Cash No. 1 white dropped below a dollar, and a few sales were made under the stimulus of low prices. Sales for the day amounted to 60 cars of cash wheat and 75,000 bu. of futures. Chicago was active, weak and unsettled, fluctuations frequent, and final sales below those of Saturday. There is a firmer feeling among holders west owing to crop not showing so well, and drouths in some sections. At Toledo No. 1 white closed at 96c and No. 2 red at 911c per bu., with a quiet market.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from June 2nd

••	-	_			-	•	_	•	-	•	•					No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 2 red.	No. red.
Jun	e 2.	-	۰	١.											-1	0516	98	98	
- 66															1	0414	96	96%	87
66	4.														1	0416	9614	96%	
44	5.													Ī	ī	0416	96%	98	87
+6	6.													ľ	ī	0416	95	96%	٠.
66	7													•	i	0416	9616	9814	861/2
66	9.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	î	04	941/2	96	00/3
66	10				Ċ									Ĵ	1	0316	94	961/2	
66	4.4		-	-	-			-						•	î	02	92	96	
44	12.													•	î	01		00	
66	13.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	99%	9316	95	8516
44	14.		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	0016	9014	00	863/
	16.		i	٩	Đ	۰	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	î	0014	90	9516	00/4
66	17.		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	î	02	92	0079	
46	18.														î	0116	921/4	96	86
44															î	00	90	9516	00
	20.														*	99%	89%	3372	
44															1	001/4	9014	1.0	20
									_						1	001/2		94	85
40	23.					٠					*					9978	90	29.2	

There is very little trading in futures, and nothing of interest to report. Prices indicate that dealers are of the opinion that prices will decline as soon as the new oring to arrive

crop begins to	allivo.			
	June	July	August	Sept
Tuesday	1 02	1 021/2	9814	98 3
Wednesday	1 011/2	1 021/2	97%	
Thursday	1 001/6	1 01	961/2	
Friday	1 00%	1 00%	961/2	961
Saturday	1 001/6	1 01%	9614	961
Monday		99%	9614	96
Another fina	ncial cr	ash in	Wall 8	Street

that of C. K. Garrison, railway manager and capitalist, has had the effect of again unsettling financial affairs, and causing a tight money market. This always acts with a depressing influence upon the grain markets, and is probably chargeable to some extent with the drop in prices. As to crop prospects, they are, upon the whole, favorable to a fair average crop if no further reverses are met with. In this connection we quote the following from the Secretary of the California State Board of Agriculture:

'A great misfortune has overtaken us in the shape of an unusual fall of rain. About one and one-half inches has fallen, extending directly through one agricultural belt, causing lodgment of grain, mildew and rust; and our estimate will be very materially reduced in quantity. The falling of the grain will necessitate the attachment of a 'grain-lifter,' which does not get over 75 per cent. of the grain, as a usual thing. I am unable at this time to give you anything like an approximate of the loss, but shall before the month is over. I have sent to correspondents for district estimates. As the rain has just stopped I cannot state the amount of damage at this time, but would estimate it at least 25 per cent."

Montreal advices state that crop reports from all sections of that province state that grain of all kinds is promising. Wheat is not extensively cultivated. Hay will be abundant, but not so great as last year, when it was enormous. Fruit will be an average crop.

The last advices from the northwestern and southwestern States were particularly favorable, indicating an unusually large vield in these sections.

A dispatch from Buda-Pesth (Hungary) says that rust has appeared in rye on the continent of Europe and done some damage. The prospects are for an average

The English crops are said to be sufferng from drouth; but we are a little incredlous in regard to such a report. If there

is one thing an English farmer gets in abundance it is water.

The prospects for wheat in Germany, Poland and Hungary are reported to be quite generally of a favorable character. The prospects of the rye crop in April vere unpromising, but in May were greatly improved, but this crop is not expected to come up to an average either in France or Germany. The report of the condition and prospects of the Russian wheat and rye crops is less favorable than earlier, and it is now certain that the yield will be moderate, large sections having suffered from drouth.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

ous:		no		June 16.				
	per	cer	ital,	per c	ental.			
Flour, extra State	118.	3	d.	118.	0 a.			
Wheat, No. 1 white	88.	7	d.	88.	7 d.			
do Spring No 2 '82	78.	4	d.	78.	4 d.			
do do do new	78.	4	d.	7e.	3 d.			
do Western 1883	78.	8	d.	78.	7 d.			

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 11,661 bu., against 19,621 bu. the previous week, and 12,811 for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 8,859 bu. The visible supply in the country on June 14 amounted to 8,450,815 bu. against 7,953,589 bu the previous week, and 14,923,514 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 497,526 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 700,046 bu., against 443,444 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,206,675 bu., against 10, 750.647 bu, for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 58,039 bu., against 49,977 bu. week, and 811,310 the corresponding last week, and 50,479 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. While corn, in sympathy with wheat, and from the same causes, rules dull, values are a shade higher than a week ago, both at Chicago and in our local market. No. 2 corn has sold here up to 57c per bu., and new mixed at 52c. For high mixed only 57c could be obtained. On the street quotations are 50@54c per bu. The visible supply has increased the past week, while the export demand is somewhat lighter. Foreign prices, however, are unchanged. The New York market closed firm Saturday, but somewhat lower than a week ago. At Chicago spot No. 2 is quoted at 551c against 54%c one week previous. In futures quotations are as follows: June, 55%c; July, 55%c; August, 56%c; September, 56ic. The Toledo market is dull, with No. 2 spot quoted at 57tc, July delivery at 571c and August at 58c. The ecent rains in this State have been greatly needed, and the weather since has been just what was needed for corn, as it was backward from the cold season, and the ground was very dry, at least in the eastern part of the State. A party who was traveling in Ohio the past week, among the farmers, tells us that in some sections they have not had rain for six weeks, and while corn looked green and vigorous it had made a very light growth and was very backward. It has been so in this State, but a few weeks of warm weather will soon enable it to make up for lost time. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 7d. per cental for new mixed

> ported a week ago. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 625 bu. against 13,968 the previous week, and 9,267 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments were 21,530 bu. The visible supply of this grain on June 14 was 3,436,072 bu., date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Mon day amounted to 25,527 bu., against 54,-584 bu. the previous week, and 28,111 bu. at the same date last year. The market is quiet but steady, with No. 2 white selling at 36c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 341c. On the street prices range from 34 to 36c per bu. Other markets, how ever, are slightly lower than a week ago, No. 2 spot being quoted in Chicago at 311 @31&c, against 32&c last week. In futures June delivery is quoted at 311c, July at 31%c, and August at 27%c per bu. Toledo is quoted firm but values lower than a week ago. Cash No. 2 are quoted at 33c, July delivery at 32c and August at 29c per bu. The New York market is dull and lower. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 36c; No. 2 do.,

and 5s. 31d. for old do., an advance of

1d. on new mixed over the figures as re

HOPS.

The eastern hop markets have been gradually advancing for the past three or four weeks, under the stimulus of a better foreign demand, and reports of the un favorable condition of the growing cror both in England and on the continent, give promise of a continuance of the ex port demand. At Waterville the past week as high as 361c was offered for some choice, but refused, and 30c was paid for common. It is generally admitted that the crop on this side of the Atlantic will not be a large one, and in Europe very light. New York growers are said to have refused bids of 30c for their this season's crop. The Daily Bulletin says

"There is no abatement of the strong tone that has prevailed for some time past. To the contrary, the market seems to gain in strength, despite the fact that hippers, dealers and brewers are all oper shippers, dealers and brewers are all operating very cautiously. The condition of the European crops and the situation of stocks here and abroad seem alone sufficient to keep values up, while a little more life to business would appear all that is necessary to run them higher. To-day 35c was paid and *subsequently bid here

or choice goods. Quotations in that market are as follows

In this market there is very little doing, but holders are asking 35@40c for New Yorks and 30@35c for Michigan stocks are generally light. The prospects for growers obtaining good prices this season are certainly very favorable.

Messrs. W. H. & H. Le May, of London, England, in their latest circular say:

"The reports from the plantations are

simply deplorable. The 'Aphis' blight simply deplorable. The Apins blight is increasing to an enormous extent, and lice are being deposited exceedingly fast; the attack of vermin is greater, and more general than it ever was at this time,

ven in 1882.
"The market is excited, and has advanced 20s. during the past few days, nothing now remains in Engish hops under £7 7s., and very few even at £3. The few growers who have anything left, won't sell at any price. The Australian hops that are arriving are being taken as fast as they are offered, consumers evidently being very pleased with them. American markets are advancing. Continental very firm; a rise of 10s. has taken place in Belgian hops.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market is very dull and weak, with prices even lower than a week ago, when they looked so low that a further decline was not expected. But receipts have kep up, and are in excess of the demand. Stocks are increasing, except of very choice creamery, which goes off very readily at 20@22c. Crocks are dull at 15 @16c for choice, while off quality is difficult to dispose of at any price. The ship ping demand is unusually light. At Chi cago prices have held up well all week under a brisk demand from eastern and southern points. No change has taken place in values since our last report. Quotations there are as fellows Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do. 16@19c; fancy dairy, 16@17c; choice dairy, 14@15c; fair to good do, 12@13c; ommon grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 14@8c. The New York market shows fractional advance during the week, but closed with buyers asking concessions. State stock is quoted there as follows: Creamery, fancy.....

-	Half-firkin tubs, best. Half-firkin tubs, fair to good. Welsh tubs, best. Welsh tubs, fair to good.	19	@21 @19 @ @18
	Quotations on western stock market are as follows:	in	that
	Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime Western do, ordinary to fair	17 14 12	@16
	Western dairy, fine	15	@16 @14
	Western dairy, ordinary. Western factory, best current make Western factory, fair to good.	13	@14

prime..... fair to good

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending June 8 were 225,180 lbs., against 272,288 lbs. the previous week, and 274,634 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond

ing week in 1883 were 524,093 lbs. Cheese is dull, weak and depressed, with values again lower. For full cream State 104c is now the best offer, and a good deal is sold 1@1c lower than this. The amount of stock offering is quite large, and with the warm, muggy weather of the past few days, dealers are not inclined to buy very largely. At Chicago, under a brisk demand, cheese has ruled firm and even made a fractional advance on some qualities. Quotations there are as follows Full cream cheddars, per lb., 81@9c; full cream flats, 84@9c; flats slightly skimmed 5@6c: common to fair skims, 21@4c: low grades, 1@2c: Young American, 94c. The New York market, on the contrary, is dull and slightly lower, faulty stock being

very weak. Quotations are as fo	ollows
State factory, full cream State factory, faulty, full cream State factory, l'hts ms, prime to choice State factory, skims, fair to good State factory, ordinary Ohio flats, prime te choice, Ohio flats, ordinary to good, Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice. Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good	91/4@1 8 @ 7 @ 6 @ 41/4@ 7 @ 6 @ 11/4@
Skims, ordinary.	0 @

The Liverpool market is quoted dull as 52s. 0d. per cwt., a decline of 2s. 6d. from the figures reported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 86.956 boxes against 79,749 boxes the previous week, and 93,880 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending June 14 foot up 5,102,650 lbs., against 4,076,414 lbs. the previous week, and 3,112,106 two weeks go. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 6,049,987 lbs.

WOOL.

The past week has probably been the busiest one for wool-buyers that they will have this season in Michigan. Wool has come forward in liberal quantities, and at bout the values noted in our last issue. From 25@28c for washed, and 16@20c for unwashed, appears to be about the range this season, with now and then an extra nice clip bringing a cent or two more. There is nothing in the outlook that gives promise of any improvement in values in the near future, and yet we have confidence that those dealers and manufacturers who put their money into wool at present prices are doing a good thing for themselves. The report of sales in the interior of the State the past week will be found in another column.

At the east wool is moving very slowly. Some failures in the trade, the tightness of money, the uncertainty of the industrial situation, all combine to depress values, make purchasers cautious, and kill out all speculation. At Boston the past week the sales are 1,520,100 lbs domestic and 301,200 lbs foreign, or, 1,821,300 lbs in all; against 1,692, 300 lbs the previous week: and 1,226,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The following are the quota-

1	last year. The tone wing are the	Inon
Or I	tions in that market:	
e	Cig.	per l
	Ohio XX and above 35	@37
3	Ohio X and above 34	@34
t	Michigan X and above 31	@32
	Fine delaine	@36
-	No. 1 Ohio clothing	@86
t	No. 1 Ohio clothing	@40
f	Kentucky ¼ blood combing 98	@27
	Georgia unwashed	@25
	Texas fine, 12 months	@24
	do do 6 to 8 months	@23
3	do good medium	@25
7		@19
	do coarse and carpet	
,	California Northern spring free 23	@26
.	do Southern spring free 18	@22
	do burry and defective 13	@18
:	The Boston Commercial Bulletin,	in i
: 1	noments upon the market save	

"The present quotations of 31@32c for Michigan X are equivalent to over 652 scoured, and the tendency both here and in the interior is downward. In Michigan, prices are quoted at 25@28c, the average being about 27c, though only a few buy ers are willing to operate freely at that figure. Some wool has been bought in Ohio at 28c, though the average is 30c as yet, and something above that figure has been paid for choice wool by one or two buyers. The clip of Michigan appears to be short and tender this year,

and will yield a smaller proportion of de-laine than usual."

We wish to deny emphatically the last sentence in the above extract. It is a well known fact that Michigan flocks never sheared better than they have this season, nor has the wool ever been better condition. The statement referred to is probably the outgrowth of an item published in our city dailies, which said, in referring to the wool clip of this season, that it would probably be shorter stapled and lighter than usual, owing to lack of feed.

We thought the paragraph a very mischievous one at the time, but did not refer to it for fear of calling more attention to it. Two eastern papers received this week, and also a wool circular, accepted this probable story as a fact, and publish it as such. The party who wrote it has not had an opportunity of seeing a single flock of sheep this spring, knows nothing about wool, and the whole story is as free from facts as the writer was of knowledge of what he was writing about. The New York market is quiet and even dull, an unusual thing at this season, and there is no disposition apparently among manufac turers or dealers to buy anything except to meet present requirements. This is owing more to the unsettled state of trade and financial affairs than to any idea that wool can be secured on better terms, later in the season. The Economist says:

"In San Francisco wool still accumu lates; sales are small; scourers the larges buyers. In Ohio some wool being bough at 30c, in Michigan at 25@28c, in Wiscon @26c for fine and 25@27c for coarse and medium. New fleece wool comes forward slowly, receipts so far small; some new Georgia sold at 22@24c; take about the same, but nothing above 24c. Kentucky wool is all bought up, but there is no money in it. Trade may be called flat, and quotations more or less nominal, but stocks of wool very small. No large stocks of anything but Australasian."

That paper also refers to the sales of Australian wools, and says:

"Of the Australian no large sales, while here and in Boston several thousand bales of Australian are yet unsold. A heavy loss stares the importers in the face. When will importers let wool importing alone? We have seen handsome fortunes swept away year after year, and yet new idiots step into the shoes of the old and the trade goes on at an average loss each year. We fear this Australian will leave some deep wounds, however we hope not death wounds, but they will be nearly fatal; and yet, perhaps, orders are now being solicted for the next clip there, and sometimes. next clip there, and somebody will mport Scotch wool.

So the people who were so anxious to have the tariff reduced so they could get Australian wool, have got it, and, like the apples of Sodom, it has turned to ashes in their mouths. The weapon they used to cut down the price of wool in this country, has wounded themselves as well as the wool-growers. It is rich to see the Economist, who has been howling for free importations of wool, taking the back track, as it does in the following paragraph:

This is about the dullest week we have had in the wool market at this season in seventeen years since the present high tariff went into effect, and prices are down so low that there is danger now the farm ers will kill their sheep and turn their attention to some business that will pay them more remuneratively for their in vestment, time and attention.

And yet the pet argument of this paper was that farmers would get more for their wool if more foreign was imported! It new sees that prices have reached the danger point, and is getting scared at what the result may be on the woolen manufactures of the country. It cares nothing about the wool growers, but the troubles of the manufacturers and importers are more than it can bear.

The Chicago market is quiet, but with some improvement in the inquiry. Quo-Heavy fine, 22@26c; good do, 28@31c; medium, 83@35c; low do, 30@35c; coarse, 26@28c; good to prime medium tub, 30@ 35c; poor to coarse do, 25@28c. Unwashed-Heavy fine, 14@18c; fine, 20@ 23c; medium, 22@24c; low do, 20@25c coarse, 18@20c. Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 17@18c; low medium, 19@20c medium, 20@22c; heavy to good fine, 14 @18c; for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted at

NO WONDER WOOL AND WOOL-ENS ARE LOW.

The U. S. Economist takes occasion to point out the fact that the customs author ities are permitting large quantities of woolen goods to be brought into the country at low valuations, to the great detriment of trade generally and woolgrowers and manufacturers in particular. Let us have reform in this matter at once That paper says:

"We learn that very large quantities of goods are brought from abroad and sold here, duty paid, at a price which would not pay for their weight per pound in and the fact can be sworn to that such is the case.
"Now, is it not manifest that some fraud

s going on when goods are sold at less than the price of the yarus they are manufactured from? Where the leak is we lo not know, but there is one. Also grea quantities of varn are coming in, and although sold at an apparent loss, yet they continue to come all the same, much to the detriment of our yarn market and yarn makers, who do not like the way the

hing looks. "We think some of our manufacturers should insist on seeing the authorities and having a strict inquiry made into what looks like fraud to us; certainly it is for the interest of all our wool and roolen interests that fraud of any sort, either in importation of raw wool or manufactured woolens or woolen varns should be put a stop to. If some large seizures were made, it might have that effect. We think it is worthy of attention

"It is very certain that trade here is not over prosperous in goods, and that as woolens are very low in price there is no reason for any increase in importations. Yet we know that from certain districts of European manufactures the monitory increase of exports to the very considerable, and the aggregate of all very large, much to the hurt of all woolen interests here, as well as all wool interests. These are facts, whether you like them or not, and although we give them they are not the things we would

Hay is reported a very light crop in Oakland

Stock Notes

By a recent law of the Colorado Legislature bulls must be at least one-quarter pure bred before they can be allowed to run at large or the public domain, and it is believed that fully 5,000 grade bulls will be wanted in that State

THE Duchess heifer purchased by the Mitchell Bros., of Mt. Clemens, is due to calve soon to a pure Duke bull. She is now three years old, and developing into an animal of rreat substance. She is a rich roan in color, very straight top and bottom, well covered shoulder, a Duchess head, neat horn, a broad loin and deep hind quarter. She is far from being in show condition, but her smoothness of outline and finished appearance will strike any Shorthorn man at first sight. At the recent Shorthorn sales in Illinois o

the herds of Messrs, Brown, Smith, Highmore,

Potts, and Pickrell, Thomas & Smith, the

averages were as follows: J. N. Brown's

\$162 23: S. E. Prather, 18 females averaged

ons, 33 females averaged \$253 03, and 15 bulls

\$178 33, and five bulls \$260; D. W. Smith, 11 females averaged \$172 72, and five bulls \$163: J. S. Highmore, 15 females averaged \$147 33; Pickrell, Thomas & Smith, 53 females averaged \$171 25, and 15 bulls \$333 53; J. H. Potts & Son, 23 females averaged \$288 04, and six bulls THE Shorthorn sale of the Messrs. Hamilton, of Flat Creek, Ky., is the most notable event n Shorthorn annals since that of the Avery & Murphy sale in this State. Bates blood was away up, and the prices show that choice animals are still in demand at big prices, although ordinary bred stock is low. One hundred and nine animals sold for \$87,460, an average of \$802 each. Four Duchesses sold for \$19,850 four Bacringtons for \$5,420; two Kirkleving-

MR. W. H. FISK, of Bedford, Calhoun Co. eports the following sales of stock from his herd of Shorthorns:

tons for \$6,200; five Wild Eyes for \$8,155. The

two-year-old Duchess heifer, Duchess of Flat

Creek 2d, brought the top price, \$7,000. She

went to Missouri. A Young Mary cow with

Duke top crosses, sold for \$2,275.

herd of Shorthorns:

To Fred Vaness, of Johnstown, Barry Co., the bull Young Arthur, calved Nov. 25, 1882, got by General Arthur 43769, out of Johnstown Lass 2nd, by Red Prince 2nd 33654.

To L. Burroughs, of Galesburg, Mich., bull Johnstown Lad 3rd, calved May 15th, 1883, got by Airdrie Gwynne 25512, out of Bell of Ross, by Dickens 13803.

To F. B. Nye, of Bedford, the bull Fur Coat, calved June 27th 1883, bred by G. W. Stuart

To F. B. Nye, of Bedford, the bull Fur Coat, calved June 27th, 1883, bred by G. W. Stuart, of Grand Blane, Mich., got by Victor 41200, out of Twinkle, by Independence 32877.

To Ford & Stratton, of Hickory Corners, Barry Co., the heifer calf Gladiola 3rd, calved May 6th, 1884, got by Airdrie Gwynne 25512, out of Gladiola, by Lord Barrington 2nd 30115. out of 30115.

Notes About Wool and Sheep

In the notice of the flock of J. R. Wixon of Farmington, the weights given were the weights of the lambs, not their fleeces. Of course our readers would generally understand this, but we call attention to the matter for fear some one may be worrying himself as to how a lamb one month and twenty days old could shear 381/4 lbs. Michigan sheep are improving, but we have not reached that point yet.

MR. WITT FISK, of Bedford, Calhoun Co. sends the following report of the shearing of is flock:

"Our flock of sheep consists of 17 rams. 18 unregistered and 35 registered ewes. The rams sheared from 7½ to 23½ pounds, averaging a trifle over 16 pounds to the head. The aging a trine over 10 pounds to the head. In unregistered ewes averaged 13½ pounds, and are from one to ten years old. The registered ewes averaged 13½ pounds to the head. Quite a number of the lambs were dropped about harvest time, none before the first of April, and some of the ewes are old, and, we sheared the predict ables they leat weat realize they have the standard only. and some of the ewes are old, and, we sheared two weeks earlier than last year, making only 11 1-2 months growth of wool, which makes the average this year rather light. Our sheep are doing well, and we have raised a nice lot of lambs. Although wool is low, we think that good sheep will pay as well as any thing the farmer can raise—that is, a certain number with mixed farming.

HALLOWELL & COBURN, in their last circular say: "Our advice to our friends is that under tations there are as follows: Washed- all circumstances they buy wool only on its merits, and solely with reference to what it will bring them put on the market. We expect to make very satisfactory returns to all shippers who buy a pound of wool just as they buy a yard of cloth. Purchases made on any other principle are not only speculative, but rash." The above reads very pretty; but will the writer tell us how a buyer who takes in some thousands of fleeces in a day, can buy wool on its merits? A buyer jumps on a wagon, pulls two or three fleeces apart, asks whether it is washed or not, (sometimes he can't tell), and then offers the regulation price. The load may be a great deal better or much worse than other oads, but the price is all the same. Oh, yes; wool is bought on its merits! The fact is it is generally bought like a pig in a poke, and the meanest man gets the most money for his clip under the present system.

A CORRESPONDENT at Coldwater sends us the following item from the Ohio Farmer and asks us to denounce Mr. Sly for publishing a otoriously false statement:

notoriously false statement:

"R. D. Sly, of Huron Co., O., attended the Michigan Merino sheep shearing festival at Lansing, with his three-year-old ram 'Buckeye,' who sheared 44½ lbs., beating their famous ram 'Diamond,' who sheared 41 lbs. 3 oz. Buckeye lacked but two points of scaling perfect. He was bred by J. L. Buttolph, Middlebury, Vt., and is now owned jointly by Mr. Sly and the Messrs. Wood, of Michigan. Mr. S. also sheared, in public, at his barn, in April, the two-year-old ram Sheldon Jr., fleece 340 days' growth, weight 30% pounds, fleece 340 days' growth, weight 30% pounds and weight of carcass 124% pounds. Sheldo Jr. is a brother of 'Diamond.'" The ram Buckeye did not shear 441/4 lbs.,

only 31 lbs., while Diamond sheared 41 lbs 3 oz., last year, and 44 lbs. 4 oz., this year Sheldon Jr., is not a full brother to Diamond, as Diamond never had a full brother. Perhaps Mr. Sly only accepted rumors for facts, and did not intend to falsify the record. The figures given above are official.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

Linden Record: Wool is worth 25 to 26c. The average price of wool at Mt. Clemens i

Wool is quoted at from 20 to 30c at Port At Ithaca 80,000 lbs., have been purchase At Plainwell wool is coming in slowly, most

Wool comes into Holly quite freely and i quoted in the Advertiser at 25c.

eing bought at 25c.

Charlott e Republican: Wool has advanced a trifle; it is now selling at 27c. The Eaton Rapids Journal quotes wool at 1 to 19c for unwashed, washed 25 to 27c.

Richmond Review: Very little wool ha

The engineer who had charge of the engine on the F. & P. M. road on which the coal from Flushing was tested, was well pleased with its The Ionia Sentinel quotes wool at 15 to@180 quality, as it did excellent service. Hillsdale Democrat: Wool is coming quite freely, at prices ranging from 25 to

Robert McWorter died in jail at Bay City, on the 18th. He was confined to await trial for neglect to support his family. The cause of his death was a prolonged debauch. At Rochester about 20,000 lbs. of wool has been purchased, at rates varying from 16 to The State Sunday School Convention met at Battle Creek, last week, with about 100 dele-gates in attendance. There are 4,373 Sunday schools in the State, with 300,000 members.

cattle could get it.

Andrew Long, whose wife was found dead in bed week before last, has confessed that he murdered her. He says he does not know Monroe Commercial: Wool is coming

quite freely. No change in prices; 14 to 18c for unwashed, and 20 to 28c for washed. About 90,000 lbs. of wool had been mark eted

Kalamazoo Telegraph: The rates on woo have stiffened a little, stretched in the har

ness, as it were. In some cases 27c have been paid. About 15,000 pounds, it is estimated, have been purchased here and in this vicinity.

Flint Globe: One of our wool buyers says

the quality of the wool averages better that usual this year. There is less oil in it than ordinarily, and the shrinkage will be less than heretofore when it comes to be worked up. Wool is quoted at 20@26c.

Coldwater Republican: The range of prices for washed wool has been 25@28c. The prevailing price is 26c, while anything higher is for some small fine lots. One load of 500 pounds brought 28c. But this price is exceptional. It is undoubtedly good property to the buyer at those prices. The offerings are yet light.

The British Grain Trade.

the results of the wheat harvest. Present indications tend in the direction of

making the best better and the indiffer

ent worse. Business in foreign wheats has lapsed into a state of coma. In car-

goes off coast little is doing. Eight arri-

vals, three sales. Seven cargoes remained, among which was one of California wheat,

About 40 cargoes are due the present

veek. Quotations of cargoes forward are

nominal; no inquiry. Sales of English wheat during the week are 47,529 quarters

at 37s. against 48,904 quarters at 42s. 5d. the corresponding week last year.

THE regular annual swindle held under

the auspices of the Detroit Commercial

Advertiser, took place upon a boat in the

river, so as to be out of the reach of the

year. One distribution a few years ago

resulted as per announcement in the

paper, in giving Francis St. Xavier, of

Montreal, the largest prize. An inquiry

resulted in the statement by the Canadian

postmaster that no such person was

known at that postoffice, and he had

never seen a copy of the Commercial Ad-

vertiser sent to that address. When 20,

000 tickets are sold and 30,000 are held by

he holds the winning tickets-and don't

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Jesse Cram, old resident of Traverse City, ead.

The wooly aphis is destroying the foliage o

A pond lily root six feet long is shown at East Saginaw, from the Shiawassee river.

Rall, of Midland, a deaf mute

Lapeer Democrat: The potato bug crop is set down at about 25 bushels per acre in Good

Stuart Bros., of Frenchtown, Monroe Co. are the largest sheep raisers in that county. They have 750 sheep.

A Williamston lady has a yearling dianthus which has 36 stems, and 452 blossoms. It all

The Lenawee County Horticultural Society held a strawberry exhibit at Adrian last week and made a fine display of fruit.

John Lowry, ex-clerk of the Calumet & Hecla mine, who embezzled \$50,000, has been crested in the Red River region.

Edward Davidson, a wealthy farmer livin

ear St. Johns, committed suicide on the 22d

Frenchtown, Monroe County, in 1798, died las week. He was the "oldest inhabitant" born

A severe storm visited Vanderbilt last week

and lightning played the mischief with severa of the principal buildings, completely riddling

The efficiency and popularity of the Somer ville School at St. Clair are seriously threatened by internal dissensions and religious prej

Adam Wellover, a farmer of Alamo, was rob

Collins' store at Peck, Sanliac County, was entered by burglars last week, and \$10,000 in money and securities taken from the safe, which was blown open.

Two sticks, each one hundred feet long, wer

brought out of the woods at Cadillac, last week, by A. L. Scaby. They were hewed in octagon form 40 feet from the butt.

came from one very small seed.

by cutting his throat with a razor.

killed by the cars at Flint, on the 18th.

you forget it!

vearly.

recently.

week savs:

rates, washed bringing from 24 to 26c.

up to the 18th at Owosso, and prices are qu oted from 26 to 27c. One fine lot brought 28c. Lapeer Democrat: Wool continues to com in considerable quantities at about forme

A strike occurred at Oscoda last week, among the mill employes. They want ten instead eleven hours' work, and 25 cents more per divages to be paid daily. All the mills at closed. Lansing Republican: Wool is arriving reely and the market is steady at 25@26c for washed and 16@18c per pound for un washed.

The dam at Millbrook gave way on the night of the 20th, and six bridges were carried away by the torrent of water. Several house we destroyed, and some cattle and swine drowned No lives were lost. Jonesville Independent: Little wool has been marketed here. Complaints are made of its poor quality. Prices range from 25 to 26c for heat.

Thomas Haire, of Keeler, on trial at Berrien Springs for the murder of John McCrone, at the Benton Harbor fair last October, was cutied of manslaughter. He will try for a new trial, as usual.

A six-year-old boy named Hogav, of Detreit, had his skull crushed by being run over by truck, and, contrary to the predictions of the doctors, who said he couldn't live an hour, he still lives and is around the house.

R. G. Ross, of Saginaw, has invented a machine for splitting paving blocks so as to take the sap part off. It is said that such block last one-fourth longer than if the sap is left on.

A test of the matter was recently discovered the separation of the same and the same and the separation of the same and the separation of the same and the sa Portland Observer: One large buyer has taken about 50,000 lbs., of the clips of this vicinity at prices ranging from 15@19c for unwashed, and 25 to 28c for washed; the average being 261/3c. This buyer has purchased the largest quantity of any one buyer in Ionia County. he removal of a section of street paving East Saginaw.

A scamp who had a spite against some cities workmen on the Charlotte court house, cut to tope which held the scaffold 50 feet above the ground, till the staging held by a single strang dly some one would have been killed a earfully injured.

A man named Daniels, was recently arrested at Flint who had \$300 in counterfeit silver dollars, halves and quarters. His arrest led to the arrest of a person named Davis, with his wife, at Corunna, in whose possession was found apparatus for making bogus coin, also a lot of the spurlous money.

Coldwater Republican: The market has been quite lively this week but there has been no change in prices. Two small lots have brought 30c but, the bulk of the clip has thus A stranger from Western New York, visiting Portland, captivated a blooming widow of that place, aged about 80 years, who has already buried three husbands, and would have married her had it not been proved that he had a strange in different parks of the constraints. far brought from 25 to 27c. Quite a large amount has been sold between 27 and 28c There is no disposition to push up prices be-yond these figures. several wives in different parts of the country, so the engagement is "off."

A new potato bug has been working the potato fields of Sturgis. It is described as a small, red bug, with a black back and small brown wings, but it can fly, although it travels very rapidly on its pedals. It does not eat the vines, but has the effect of causing them to wither and die as if bitten by frost or scorchel by fire. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past "Broadly speaking, the weather has favored the strongest and most forward wheats and prejudiced the other growing The Central Michigan Fair fell short of crops. It is impossible as yet to estimate

meeting expenses by about \$400. The Lansing Republican says: "The people of this vicinity will with a refreshing cheerfulness give a circus proprietor thousands of dollars to carry away with him, and then let their agricultural society run its fairs at a loss on account of lack of patronage." lack of patronage." A curious accident, according to the Tecumseh News, happened at that place recently. A man was driving a team over some made ground, filled in with listings and refuse from the mills, when one of the animals suddenly disappeared, sinking in the ground till only its back was visible. It was rescued with trouble, but unniured.

but uninjured. The bad effects of the ravages of cutworms were exemplified in Tyrone township, Livings ton County, recently, when a man whose ten acre cornfield had been destroyed, thought be would sow buckwheat at first to replace the crop, but finally thought the best way out of it was to elope with a woman not his legally, leaving his wife and six children to fight the

Portland Observer: "Now we have no si Detroit and Canadian authorities, on loons in town, our chronic drinkers are at their wits' ends to get their accustomed stimulants and resort to all sorts of tricks. One "old chronic" who found himself in possession of a Wednesday last. The big prizes were sent so far off that no one can tell whether such persons are in existence or enrolle. Won found himself in possession or a silver quarter and a pint bottle, gave both to a small boy and sent to the drug store to get the bottle filled. The lad was equal to theoceasion, slipped the money into his circus fund and filled the bottle at the town pump. Returning the how passed over the bottle with not. It is a bare-faced swindle every urning the boy passed over the 'Take it quick before anybody se fore anybody sees me," and it was deposited in the "old chronie's" pocket without detection. The youth made himself extremely scarce, and pretty soon the other was looking all over town for an officer to ar-rest the boy who thus defrauded unsuspecting innecesses.

the proprietor, you can easily believe that of 4,500,000. Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, a big railroad capitalist, failed last week.

About 5,000 coal miners in the Monongahela Valley, Pa., are striking for 3½ cents per bushel. The defa'cation of Col. Burnside disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, is found

to be \$25,000. It is believed that a repeal of the tax on tobacco and brandy will be passed by Cong at the next session.

Jay-Eye-See trotted a mile in 2:12 at Clevethe Cleveland track. The Novelty Furniture Works, a grain de pot and many other buildings at Athens, Pa.,

The Pittsburg scale of prices has been signed and the iron mills will now resume, giving employment to 2,500 men.

Cutworms are obliging Monroe farmers to At Winnepeg, Man., a fire swept away a block of the city, and came near destroying the half of ft. Loss \$100,000. The Michigan Overall Company, of Ionia, makes overalls at the rate of 93,600 pairs Phillip Emory, of Guelph, Ont., committed suicide while in a state of mental agitation

burned. Loss \$102,000.

The Eaton Rapids Baking Company convert ed ten barrels of flour into crackers in one day caused by religious excitement. Thomas Stephens, who is making a bicycle trip from San Francisco to Constantinople, has arrived at Omaha, minus 25 pounds of flesh.

Seven gambling houses in Chicago were aided on the 18th, and 300 arrests made. Mayor Harrison says he will clean them out.

J. K. Russel's planing mill at Chicago was destroyed by fire, occasioned by sparks falling in a pit of shavings, on the 18th. Loss \$50,000. Through neglect of orders a collision occurred on the Canada Pacific road, near Papinean ville, by which one man was killed and six in-

S. H. May & Co., wholesale paint, oil and varnish merchants of Montreal, offered their creditors 70 cents on the dollar. The offer was declined. Henry Havemeyer, of New York, whose income is \$26,000 per year, has been declared incompetent to manage his affairs, because of

Lots of "sweet girl graduates" were turned out of Michigan's high schools and colleges with appropriate ceremonies last week. Howell Republican: Mr. Coleman of Marion A terrible accident is reported on the Tam-pleo branch of the Mexican Central Railroad, by which 12 Mexican laborers and two Amerihas sold 14 head of Galloway cattle to go t Wyoming, which were shipped last week. The Elk Rapids charcoal blast furnace made ans were killed.

over 410 tons of ore in one week, ending June 14. This is considered a remarkable output The pastor of the most fashionable church on Staton Island has peremptorily resigned be-cause his congregation held a fair at which articles were sold by vote. Monroe Democrat: Francis Santour, born in

A large mill, boarding house, machine shop and other buildings belonging to the steam saw mill at Parry Harber, Ont., were burned on the 20th. Loss \$100,000.

Sunday base ball games at Columbus, O., have been discontinued through the instrumentality of a citizens' committee who objected in the interest of morality. M. Wertheimer, head of a New York import

ghouse, while on his way from Europe, was lyen a dose of sulphide of zine by the steward mistake, and cannot recover.

bed in Kalamazoo, last week, of money, a check and two watches. He was badly hurt by his Bishop Simpson, the oldest bishop of the Methodist church, died at Philadelphia on the 18th after a lingering illness. He was 73 years old. He had been bishop thirty-two Mrs. Hoosington's barns near Milford were destroyed by an incendiary fire last week. Paris green was mixed with salt and put where her

The Cincinnati Saloon Keepers' Association, at a secret meeting has resolved to refuse payment of taxes under the provisions of the Scott liquor law, thus compelling suits in all

The wealth of the United States is estimated at \$50,000,000,000; that of Great Britain at \$40,000,000,000. The wealth per inhabitant in the United States is \$900, and in Great Britain it is \$1,000.

The man who officiated as hangman at the execution of the Lazier brothers at Picton, but, has been discharged by his employers, because his fellow workmen refused to work

Montana ranchers propose to enter their stock at Fort Walsh, and take them to the Canadian Pacific railroad. This would make Montreal the great cattle market of Montana and adjacent western sections.

General Sherman is highly indignant because the water inspector of St. Louis has notified him that he must take out a hose license for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Co's

Magnificent Side-Wheel Palace Steamer,

CITY OF MILWAUKEE,

CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

(Fitted in the most luxurious and costly style, and conceded to be the finest vessel afloat of the lakes) has again resumed her regular trips between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, crossing Lake Michigan by daylight in five hours (85 miles.)

ing with Express Train leaving Detroit 6.50 A. M.

SHORTEST THEOUGH ROUTE BETWEEN ALL POINTS IN THE EAST AND WEST. The Fare is \$3.00 CHEAPER, and time several hours less than by other routes, and you enjoy a delightfully cool and refreshing Lake Trip in place of the dust and heat of a continuous all rail journey. Try it.

FIRST CLASS MEALS ON EUROPEAN PLAN SERVED ON CITY OF MILWAUKEE, AND PLENTY OF TIME TO ENJOY THEM.

WANTED.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR SALE

New York Limited Ex.. Mail, via Main & Air line

Buffalo and To-ronto Trains. Atlantic Express...... Accomt'n from Windsor

Fast Day Express..... New York & Boston Ex

Canada Division.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

epot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot,

Trains run on Central Standard Time.

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily.

C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH

Trains run on Central Standard Time

The 7 10 p m train will arrive, and the 3 00 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

through concluses and a Magner Sleeper from Detroit Chicago.

Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

Sleeping Car berths can be secured at G. T. R'y Ticket Office, 156 Jefferson Ave., and at Depot.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

going east.

Arrive. from east.

or shipment west.
W. J. GAGE,
South Lyon, Oakland Co., Mich.

Hon. James H. McKinney, clerk of the Surger Court of the United States, lost \$61,000 all he had—by the failure of Middleton & O., the Washington bankers. Trust funds, on the Washington bankers. ities and everything else was taken.

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The House Committee on Appropriations will provide, in the Sundry Civil bill, for payment provide in the Sundry Civil bill, for payment figures, and costs, in favor of Halt Kilbourne, against Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms ohn G. Thompson, for false imprisonment.

An investigation of the accounts of Robert An investigation of the accounts of Robert Morgan, deceased, formerly Disbursing etk of the Department of State, discloses a ortage of \$12,000, which his bondsmen have a saked to make good. He has been dead expentive.

A block of buildings burned at McKeesport, a., last week, causing a loss of \$75,000. A nuken riot over some barrels of whisky was I have a choice party of grade rams in fine con lition for shipment west. ecial policemen. Another fire the destroyed two buildings, with

It is said that the man who officiated as hangman at the execution of Luke Phipps, at Sandwich on the 17th, has since gone insane, believing the man he executed is pursuing him. The man is alleged to have been drunk at the A First Class farm, situated near Woodward Avenue, six miles from Detroit City limits, two miles south of Royal Oak; consains 60 acres, all except four acres of woodland under good cultivation; good two-story house, containing 10 rooms milk and vegetable cellar, brick foundation, good barn, and two first-class never-failing wells, best of water, large hennery, capable of holding 500 hens, fine apple orchard, 100 good bearing trees; farm well fenced and in good condition; will be sold cheap. Address C. A. WARREN, mr4-

Four boats from the whaling ship Chieftain Four boats from the whaling ship Chieftain rer lost from the vessel in the fog off Greendd. They had but two days' rations. One sat, after a long voyage, landed on an island omiles away, emaciated and exhausted. It feared that the other three boats, containing

Forty thousands cabbage plants, of thrifty growth, and of the Dutch variety, for sale. Price 20c per 100. Address J. W. SMITH, 2d, 117-2t 100 Maybury Ave., Detroit. The frigates Constellation and Dale, which eft Annapolis Monday, with crews of cadets board for the summer cruise, have been obged to put into Hampton Roads, as it was One Half Million Cabbage Plants that the would not hold the rudder in a . On inspection the whole hull was found that condition.

Early Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato and Pepper Plants in large quantities. Late Cabbage and Celery a specialty and can give special prices on 1,000 and upwards. Write for prices. a15-tr ABNER WILSON. Tecumseh, Mich. d to confer the title of L. L. D. on Ben. used to confer the title of L. L. D. on Bea.
let, as had been customary with governof the State, intending to show their disroval of him by such action. This year,
her ashamed of their previous action, they
orefused to confer the honorary degree on Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, 154
Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and
depart on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than Detroit time.

Leave.
Chicago Trains going west from west.

Senator Fair gave his divorced wife the four Senator Fair gave his divorced whether four million dollars which she demanded as alimony, ad voluntarily added another million. He sanages all her investments and has charge of er financial interests, conducting them as will not re-marry her, as report has stated he kal. & Three Rivers Ac

 Jackson Express
 #6.00 p r

 Evening Express
 \$8.00 p r

 Pacific Express
 \$9.00 p r

 GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS
 It is said that a fourteen-year-old girl of Mil-rankee, named Margaret Kling, has either sen abducted by or cloped with an old soldier, Facinc Bayes Grand Rapids Trains.

Fast Express ... *9,00 a m *6
Grand Hapids Express ... *4,00 p m *1
Night Express ... *8,9,00 a m *6
Saginaw and Bay City Trains.

Mack'w & Marq'e Ex ... *8,20 a m *6
Bay City & Sag. Exp ... *5,07 p m *1
Marquette & Mackinaw \$9,05 a m *1
Marquette & Mackinaw \$9,05 a m *1
Night Express ... *10,05 p m *1
Cincinnati Express ... *8,20 a m *1
Cincinnati Express ... *2
Cincinnati Express ... *1
Cincinnati Express ... *1
Cincinnati Express ... *2
Cincinnati Express .. try years of age, who had been until recent-ran inmate of the Soldiers' Home. He had moosed marriage to the parents of the girl abben refused. In presence of the mother seized the girl by the wrist, and the two es-uped together.

were set on fire by the first of a tank pith ain the generating room, on the 18th, ing an explosion which severely scalded firemen who were laying hose. Fifty thougallous of naptha stored under the burnworks were saved. Loss \$10,000. A preysimilar accident occurred last January.

At Montreal, S. Carsley and Carsley & Co., by goods merchants, have taken action in the superior Court for \$50,000 against Bradfacet's Mercantile Agency for a damaging stement made by the agency. The names of tarsley and of the firm have been entered in the interim sheet of the agency recently public interim sheet of the agency recently public interims the state of the state niterim sheet of the agency recently pub-ed, with the remark, "Call at the office," it is alleged that callers were informed the house had asked for an extension of a for payment of a large amount claimed.

el Deenan, was playing horse with some mates at his father's barn. He had a chain und his neck, and was driven by his little er. In the play he broke away from his rer, and ran to another part of the barn. was climbing over a horse stall to hide self, when he fell forward. The chain ght on the top of the stall, and he was sussed by the neck. He was found dead by Dawnates a short time of terrards. His ates a short time afterwards. His

Foreign.

A railway is to be built from Suakim five 7. Tully & Co., ship owners at New Castle, failed for £55,600.

Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, at ablin, has been fined £500 for contempt in a sel suit. e Russian police searched the factories of law, Loiz and other factory centers, and led a great many workmen on the charge lng anarchists.

sisters at Vienna, each under 30, re-murdered their father after making him. They were offended at his refusal to bem their dowry. After knocking him in a dark ned room, one of the women bis chest and held his hands while the completed the crime by trottling him.

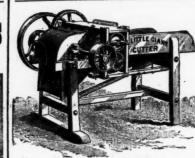
pe Porte is not reconciled to the outlook of its in Egypt, and has addressed a circular is Powers, insisting that England's self-ced task, restoring order in Egypt, is so completed that the army of occupation at to be withdrawn. The moral authority prestige of the Sultan is amply sufficient, circular says, to insure tranquility.

Pat explains a difficult question: "But if I my money in the savings' bank, when draw it out again?" "Oh," responded a nian friend, "sure if you p ut it in to-day

fred, why do you call me your duckie dar toward me but you all me your duckie unitable. Is it because I floated into your affections so swimmingly?" "Hardly that, my libs because, as a rule, you rarely admits toward me but you are holding out a big

"I don't think much of that," said a waiter tenfully, as he picked up a two-cent piece balled the customer. "Ntither do I," tabled the customer, "otherwise I shouldn't the customer to read the customer."

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Full Brother to Jerome Eddy. Season \$50. FUROR, (Three years old.)

By King Rene, by Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1st dam Fuga (dam of Fugue, 2:32% at two years old and 2:27% at three years old, a full sister to Furor) by George Wilkes; 2d dam Betsy Trotwood (dam of Phallas 2:15%) by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; 3d dam by Ericsson 2:30% and sire of Doble 2:28, by Mambrino Chief. Season, \$50.

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H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin jee?-1y*

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Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood
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Two Jersey bull calves, under one month old, entitled to registry in A. J. C. C.; sire and dams first class. For sale cheap if taken at once. Address J. F. MULDRAGH, Kawkawlin, Mich. misor 58 Congress St. W, Detroit.

Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of cellies of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address mretf. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

Doetrp.

A CHILD'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

They put her to bed in the darkness. And bade her be quiet and good; But she sobbed in the silence, and trembled. Though she tried to be brave as she could.

For the night was so real, so awful! A mystery closing around, Like the walls of a deep, deep dungeon, That hid her from sight and sound.

So stifling, so empty, so dreary, error of loneliness black! She fell asleep, moaning and fearing That morning would never come back.

A haby must bear its own sorrow, "Rut at last from her bosom was lifted

One evening, the hands that undressed her, Led her out of the door close by,

And bade her look up for a moment, Up into the wonderful sky, Where the planets and constellations

Deep-rooted in darkness, grew Like blossoms from black earth b All sparkling with silvery dew. It seemed to bend down to meet her-

That luminous purple dome; She was caught up into a glory, Where her baby-heart was at home

Like a child in its father's garden. As glad as a child could be, In the feeling of perfect protection And limitless liberty.

And this had been all around her, While she shuddered alone in bed! The beautiful grand revelation With ecstasy sweet, she read.

And she sank into sound child-slumber, All folded in splendors high, All happy and soothed with blessings athed out of the heart of the sky.

And in dreams, her light, swift footsteps A fearless little explorer Of the paths that lead up to God.

The darkness was now no dungeon. But a key unto wide release: And the Night was a vision of freedom A Presence of Heavenly peace.

And I doubt not that in like manner Might vanish, as with a breath, The gloom and the lonely terror Of the Mystery we call Death. -Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas

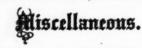
SONG OF THE BEE.

On wings that brush the morning dew And in my wayward flight I drink The breath and life of clover; The wine I sip is dew-distilled In nectar sweet that dwells within

> Through all the golden days of June A thoneand knights were ecattered And as they charged adown the fields A million shields were shattered, A million shields of clover bloam, In meadows bright and sunny, To yield a jar of honey.

And through the wintry days my hoard Weaves strange and mystic fancies, Before men's eyes in gladsome guise, The light of summer dances; Beneath a cloudless sky they see

The clover fields and tansy-The sighing woods and velvet moss



THE TURN OF AN ACCIDENT.

It was six o'clock of a crisp October ing from his sound night's sleep, sprang good reputation as far as he was aware. out of bed with an alert readiness of a man who knows the value of the first him; but, in spite of the circumstances, hours of day. It was a tavern bed from and her manner, which was hardly less which he jumped; home and its cares were many miles away; but a long ride lay before him, and he washed and dressed briskly, as one in haste, humming a cheerful air, mean while, as became a man who felt himself in good spirits, and had ample reasons for being so. For, be it known, this year had been the best for farmer. since John had been his own master. Harvests had been large, prices high, and John, on his way back from the annual market carried a sense of freedom and liberation at his heart from the final extinguishment of a mortgage on his farma mortgage which had pressed as heavily on his conscience, as did the burden of Christian on his shoulders. The burden was lifted now, and further than that, lend me a saddle I'll ride back to Bolton John carried in his fat red wallet, two hundred dollars over and above, toward the money, well and good; if I don't it will be expenses of the next year. He had never been so "beforehand" before, and the morrow." sensation was a joyful one.

"My neck is out of the collar, now," he muttered to himself, as he brushed his thick, brown hair. "I should be a fool indeed if I put it in again. No mortgage for me!"

Then, his toilet completed, he ran down stairs, two steps at a time.

Farmer-like, his first visit was to hi horses. They were munching their corn very satisfactorily, and after a look or two. and a pat, John returned to the inn, where a jangling bell announced a breakfast. It was smoking on the table-a substanti. meal of the kind universal in taverns thirty years ago; and John Boyd, whose appetite was of the kind proverbially said to accompany a good conscience, was doing it ample justice, when a sudden in stinct led him to thrust his hand into the inner pocket which held the two hundred dollars. The wallet was gone!

In the suddenness of the shock, John felt himself turn pale, and then flush painfully, as he confusedly tried to remember if he had taken out the wallet, and when. Under his pillow-there it was! He recol lected distinctly, or so it seemed, putting it there, for security's sake, when he went to bed the night before. With a muttered excuse, he left the table, and hurried up stairs. The door of his room stood open. and the maid-servant was putting fresh sheets on his bed, and the soiled linen was lying in a heap on the floor.

Toward the heap John hurried, and began turning it over.

"Have you lost something, sir?" asked

John straightened himself to answer. He had not noticed the maid before,

supper. Now he observed she was young and rather pretty-fair, with a trim, slender figure, beautiful glossy hair, neatly dressed and braided, and a pair of sweet, apprehensive blue eves. Her voice was soft, too; and she had a shy, modest manner, which suggested an idea of refinement. All these things Farmer Boyd observed in a flash, and instinctively noting, weighing, estimating, by that wonderfully rapid process of which the human mind is capable, while yet his thoughts were full of his money and his

"Yes; I am looking for my wallet, which I left under my pillow. Did you find it?"

The girl's face blanched to a deadly whiteness, and her eyes dilated as with sudden terror.

"No sir," she said, her voice trembling and sinking away as she spoke. "I didn't see any wallet."

John looked at her distrustfully; but there was something in the pale face which disarmed suspicion.

"I'd like to search the bed," he said. It may have s ipped under the mattress." Together they turned the mattress, but no wallet was visible.

"That off horse of yours has got h shoe loose somehow," announced Mr. Nash, the landlord, suddenly appearing at the door. "I thought I'd better tell you, so that you can stop at the blacksmith's . s you pass, and get him to put in a couple of nails. Why, what's the matter?"

John explained. The landlord looked very grave. He whistle softly to himself for a minute, with his eyes fixed on the tumbled bed ding; then he went to the head of the stairs, and called his wife. Presently they came in together, and the landlady's face looked very red and troubled.

"Such a thing never happened in my house before," she protested. "But there's only one person that has been in your room since you came, beside yourself, and she's the person you must reckon with," pointing to the maid, who, with white cheeks and downcast eyes, leaned against the wall as if awaiting sentence.

"Oh, indeed, indeed, I didn't take it! I never saw any wallet," she said; but her voice was drowned in Mrs. Nash's louder "And pray who else took it, do you sup-

pose? Who else had the chance? Answer me that! It serves me just right for taking in a girl with no recommend-a girl I didn't know nothing about, not so much as her name, or where she came from, or where her folks are. Five weeks ago to-morrow, that's all the time she's been in the house, sir; but this is the end of it. It's the last time I'll ever have a help I don't know the long and short of, so you needn't be afraid to stop with us again-no, nor none of your friends, either; as for her, out she packs this very

"I'd better go for the constable, hadn't I? If you're sure it was under the pillow you put it," said the landlord. "Oh, don't, please don't!" pleaded the

girl, weeping bitterly. "Give the gentleman his wallet back, then; perhaps he let you off."

"I can't. I haven't got it! Oh, please believe me! Don't send me to jail!" she

urged. The landlady only answered by an ex pression of disgust. And, throwing her apron over her head, the poor girl wept in silence, saying no more.

John had held his peace during this altercation, sharply eyeing the persons concerned it, meanwhile. The Nashes he something about The maid was a stranger to them, as to suspicious, he could not bring himself to believe her guilty. He was not a hasty man, and he was a just one, with a kind heart to back his temperate judgments; and after a few minutes' reflection he made up his mind what to do.

"I can't swear that I put the wallet under the pillow, or anywhere else," he said. "I'm pretty sure that I did, but my thoughts about it are confused, somehow, and it may be that I left it at Bolton, where I slept Tuesday night. I don't want no injustice done on my account Don't cry like that"-addressing himself to the girl-"I'll tell you what I'll do. Will you get the bay mare shod during the day?"-to Mr. Nash-"and if you'll and make inquiry there. If I find the time enough to talk further about it to-

"I'm sure it's good of you to take trouble," declared the landlady. "But whether or no, the girl don't stay here. I'll have no suspected thief in my house!"

"There'll be nothing to suspect her of, if I find the wallet," rejoined John, dryly. "Don't give the poor thing a bad name till you know that she deserves it." Then he left the room, unmindful of the look of gratitude which shone upon him from the blue eyes of the girl, who had dropped her apron, and gazed after him till he was out of sight.

His reflections were not agreeable, as he retraced his footsteps over the dusty highway, travelled but yesterday with so light good deal to John Boyd. The pressure of anxiety seemed to settle again upon his shoulders, as he thought over the probabilities of its non-recovery. "But I won't give in without a fight for it," he thought grimly, as he urged his horse forward.

Miles seem doubly long when measure by a heavy heart, and what with dust heat, and the continual effort to clear his mental confusion as to when and where he had last seen his wallet, the young farmer was fagged and dispirited enough, be

fore noon was fairly come. He stopped to dine at a little tavern at tached to a toll-gate, and, with some vague hope that the money might have been picked up on the road by some one, mentioned his loss. The toll-keeper shook his

"Bolton's your only chance," he said 'If it was on the road you dropped it, there's no likelihood that you'll ever hear of it again. The dust is eight inches deep, I should say, and there's been three big though she had waited upon the table at droves of sheep and one of bullocks along

since yesterday, so if your wallet was lying there, they must have trampled it under pretty thoroughly. It is buried deep enough, you may be sure, unless, which is just as likely to happen, some one has p.cked it up and made off with it. Your chance is a slim one, I reckon."

Cold comfort this; but John was forced to agree with his opinion. Despondingly he rode through the afternoon, scanning the way as he went, for, despite the tollkeeper, a faint hope still lingered in his heart, though the track, deep in dust, and churned and trampled by the crowded droves, presented a sorry field for either hope or discovery. He had gained the top of a long hill,

from which Bolton was dimly visible, when a moving object far ahead caught his eye, and he rose in his stirrups in order to see more clearly. As he did so, his horse made a false step, stumbled, and threw him forward in the saddle so that his head grazed the horse's neck. It was in this position that a tiny object, a patch of red, not over an inch square, in the dust beneath, caught his eve. His heart gave a little leap, then he called himself a fool, but all the same he dismounted to examine. Already a random hoof-stroke had buried the red patch from sight, but John recollected the spot, and stooping, dug and scooped till it again became visible. His fingers recognized a solid substance. Trembling with excitement, he continued to dig; another second, and the object was uncovered, lifted out, and with a wild, incredulous whoop of joy, John Boyd held in his hand his wallet, buried deep by the hurrying herds, and uncovered for one passing moment that his eye might rest upon it, and no other. Except for that lucky stumble, he would have ridden over the lost treasure, and

"And some folks say there ain't no God!" was his mental comment, spoken half-aloud. Then-for John Boyd's religion, though a homely, was a true onehe bent his head, and said a few words of thanksgiving; after which, jumping on his horse, he took the backward route, eager to tell his good fortune, and exonerate the poor girl, who, as he now remembered with self-reproach, must have passed a painful day under the stigma of undeserved suspicion.

never dreamed what lay beneath his

horse's feet.

The heat was yielding to evening freshness, and he urged his horse, impatient to set matters straight; but, with his best endeavor, it was after 11 o'clock before he at last drew rein in front of Nash's hotel. He was expected, that was evident, for lights were burning, and both Nash and faces of lugubrious length, which only in part changed to cheerfulness when they heard of the recovery of the wallet. "There, what did I tell you?" cried the

husband. "Haven't I been a-saving and a-saying all day that likely as not this scare wouldn't turn out all for nothing? And you would listen to a word, but just kept on to that poor thing inside there. and she nothing to blame all the time. I declare, it's too bad the way women act to each other-and folks calling them the softer sex!' A man would be ashamed to be so hard. Well, do tell! And so the money was a-lying there in the dust all the time! Well, I'm mighty glad, for your sake and ours too. Go right in, sir, and wife'll give you some supper. I'll ee to the horse.'

Mrs. Nash waited on the meal in grim silence. She seemed only half rejoiced at the denouement.

"It's mighty queer," she remarked, as e sat the last dish on the table. don't feel as if we had got the bottom of it yet. Why didn't Lucy deny more positive?"

' But she did " said John, between two mouthfuls: "she said she hadn't got it?" "Why, of course, she said as much as

that. You didn't expect her to say that she'd got it, did you?" rejoined the landlady, with a fine scorn. "But she didn't speak up violent and bold, as you'd ex pect an innocent girl would."

"But she was innocent all the time

you know." "I sin't so oversure about that," replied Mrs. Nash, with a shake of her head

'It's a queer business." "Now look here," shouted John, roused by this persistent injustice; "what is there queer about it, I should like to know? Here's my wallet,"-slapping his pocket-" and I told you where I found it. And you know as well as I do that I never put it under the pillow, and that than a babe unborn. It's her pardon that I ought to beg and you too. So I hope ma'am, you'll drop the subject, and just make it up to the poor thing by being extra kind, as it were, for the bad day we've made her spend."

Mrs. Nash seemed by no means mollified by this not over judicious appeal, and as soon as her duties as hostess would permit, left the room muttering under her breath something that John did not catch. He was too sleepy to care particularly about the matter, and presently went to bed, when dreamless slumber drew her veil over the day's vicissitudes Hurrying out to the barn next morning in the best of spirits, a low sobbing sigh called his attention to a bench outside the a heart. The loss of his money meant a kitchen door, where sat a figure crumpled un into a forlorn little heap, in which he recognized the pretty maid of the day as he could. before. She wore her bonnet, and a bundle lay beside her. Her face was hidden on her arms which were crossed on

the back of the bench. "Why, what's the matter?" said John.

turning back. • The girl looked up with a start. going. I didn't mean to stay so long." "Goin ! Where!"

"I don't know where," she said deject there doesn't seem much chance of getting one without a recommend." "Do you mean to say that they are

ending you away from here?" "Yes." "But in the name of goodness, why? "I don't know. Mrs. Nash says she suspected of stealing." The blue eyes filled again as she spoke, and she hid her

justice in my life," shouted John. "Now, you should just marry me out of hand. Lucy, if that's your name, you just sit and give me the right to protect you. still where you are. Don't you stir or Once my wife, I shouldn't care if your move till I come back. I'll see Mrs. step-father and all the gang came after Nash. I'll put things right."

To put things right seems easy enough to a strong, hearty man, with justice and argument on his side, but that is because he does not calculate properly on those queer hitches and crochets of human nature, especially woman nature, which have no relation to justice and fair dealing, and are unaffected by argument. Mrs. Nash proved impervious to John's choicest appeals. Her mind was made up; she "didn't want to hear no more on the subject;" finally, her temper rising, what business was it of his," she demanded, "what help she kept, or if she kept any at all? He'd got his pocket-book back; accounts were squared between them; there was no further call, so far as she could see, why he should meddle with her concerns." The upshot of the interview was that John flew out of the kitchen with his face as red as fire, tackled his horse, threw valise and feed-bags into the wagon, flung the amount of his reckoning on the table, and addressed Lucy, who, pale and terrified, stood, bundle in hand, prepared for flight, calling out:

"Now, then, my good girl, you've lost one place by my fault, and I'm darned if I don't offer you another. Will you jump into my wagon and go home with me? My o'd woman's been talking this long piece back of getting a smart girl to help her along when she's laid up with rheumatics; so you're just the one we want. She'll treat you fairly enough, I'll be bound, and you shall have whatever you were getting here. And if you behave yourself, you'll be well used, not turned out of doors for nothing; I'll engage to that; it isn't the way up in our parts," with a vindictive look at the landlady. who stood rigidly planted in the doorway. 'We don't set up to be extra Christians, but there's a little honesty and decency left among us, which is more than be said for all places. Well, what do you say? Yes or no. There's my hand on it, if it's

He held out his broad palm. Lucy hesitated, but for a moment only. "Yes, I will," she said. "I've nowhere else to go, and you seem kind."

Another moment, and they were driv ing off together down the maple-shaded road, whose yellow and crimson boughs danced overhead against "October's bright blue weather." There were peace and calm in the fresh stillness of the early day. Gradually a little color stole into his wife hurried out to meet him, wearing Lucy's pale cheeks, and John's hot mood gave place to his wonted good humor and cheer.

> "You've had no breakfast, I'll bet," he said, with a smile. "And no more have I. I was so mad with that woman that I couldn't swallow a mouthful, but now I begin to feel sharp enough. We'll stop at the next tavern. Southwick, isn't it? Five miles and a half. Can you hold out till then?"

"Oh, yes indeed," with a grateful look out of the blue eves. John's tone grew more and more friend-

"We'll have something hot and hearty there," he said. "You look pale. I guess you didn't sleep any too much last night." "Oh, I couldn't sleep at all. Mrs. Nash told me that I must go the first thing in

the morning, and I felt so badly."

"I shouldn't think you would want to stay with a woman like her." "But it's so dreadful to have nowhere go to; and, besides-

She stopped abruptly, with a look like terror in her eyes. "Have you no friends, then?" asked

"No. The tone was very reserved; but reserve could hardly fail to melt under so sun-

shiny a presence as John Boyd's, and before the long day's ride was done he had von from her the main facts of her story. Lucy Dill was her name. Her mother had married for the second time when

Lucy was 12 years old, and three years ago, when the girl was barely 15, had died, leaving her to the protection of her step-father. "She didn't know what kind of a man

he was," said Lucy. "And he wasn't weighed lightly in the scale with his amthat kind of a man when she was alive. I was too young to notice much, and moth- new city first saw the light over one vast er always put herself between him and me when things went wrong. After she died it was dreadful. Elkins-that was girl of yours had no more to do with it his son-came home to live. He never lived there before, and-and he-"

"Wanted to marry you?" "Yes; and his father said I must. Bu was afraid of him-of them both. And people began to come to the house-bad people, no good-and I began to suspect

things. "What kind of things?" It was not easy to get an answer to this question. In fact, the terrified and inexperienced girl hardly dared to formulate her own fears; but John gathered the idea that coining or some other unlawful practices were going on, and Lucy, only half comprehending, had understood enough to startle and frighten her into making her escape. She had effected this by night, six weeks before, and her great dread was of being discovered and forced to go back. John reassured her as well

"You'll be just as safe at the farm as in an iron safe," he protested.

But, in spite of his assurances, the lurk ing terror never left Lucy's eyes though weeks sped safely by, and nothing occurred to alarm her. Every sudden noise made her start; the sight of a strange fig. beg your pardon," she faltered, "I'm just ure on the road blanched her roses to paleness. Except for this fearfulness, she proved an excellent "help" in all waysquick, nest-fingered, sweet tempered. "I'd try for another place, only Old Barbara wondered how the farm had ever got along without her, and John in his secret heart wondered also. It never should be without her again-on that he was firmly resolved.

"Lucy," he said one day, three months after she became his inmate, "I'm tired of seeing you jump and quiver, and scutdon't like to have servants about who are the upstairs whenever the peddler or the ragman comes along. 'It's bad for you, of an imperial palace, and the nobles and it worries me almost to death, Now.

" By George! I never heard of such in- and set your eyes at ease, and that is, that you; let them lay a finger on you at their peril, while I'm alive and have a right to interfere. Will you, Lucy? It's the best thing to be done, trust my word for it. I don't mean to pretend that I'm doing it for your sake entirely," added John, with 000 of these huts were erected. Verily a broad smile, "for I ain't. I want you for my own sake the worst way, but both ways it will be a gain; so, unless you have something against me, say 'yes,' Lucy, and we'll have the parson over to-morrow and make all safe. Will you, Lucy?" "Oh, how could I have anything

against you?" replied Lucy, with the weetest blush Well." declared John, a moment after

as he raised his head from his first long lover's kiss, "now I forgive Mrs. Nash! -Harper's Bazar.

How Peter the Great Built St. Peters

During the war between Russia and Sweden, began in 1699. Peter conceived the design of building a great city, with the view of making it the commercial and naval capital of his kingdom. With him to think was to act, and he had great resources at his command. In the course of his campaign against the Swedes, he arrived on the banks of the river Neva some distance above its mouth. He found it pretty wide and deep enough for navigation.

Near the mouth of the river there was an island, the name of which was then almost unknown. Here he determined to erect fortifications to defend the entrance of the stream. It was several miles size, dressed in the national costume, and distant from the place where he had decided to lay the foundations of his city, drawers in shape. Before the game com and was in the centre of the bay leading owards it.

the island, so that his guns could command all ships passing through the chan- a long drawer, as was also a cushion for nel leading up to the bay. Late in the the figure to rest its arm upon. The aufall and early in the winter of 1703 he be- tomaton, not being able to speak, signifigan operations. The fortress was to be led when the queen of his antagonist was placed on a sand bank projecting from in danger by two nods, and when the the land into the channel about the length king was in check by three. It succeeded of a cannon shot. It was surrounded on all sides by water,

celebrated and impregnable castle and in its movement of the pieces. fortress of Cronstadt. And by means of this great fortress, even to the present day, the navies of the most powerful nations

of Europe have been held in check and

prevented from reaching the city. Peter also caused to be erected severa detached batteries on different parts of the island. On account of the shelter and protection which these fortifications afforded, the czar was enabled to realize the great dream of his life, to build for himself a strong and successful navy, so that he soon grew able to keep the navy of King Charles at bay, besides successfully invading the Swedish territory along the coast.

Peter determined that the city should be a lasting memorial of himself, and he therefore named it St. Petersburg.

At a short distance from the shore lay Lake Ladoga, whose outlet is the river Neva. His fortified island would defend his city and the water of the river was deep enough to afford an entrance for ships. There was no town, only a few fishermen's huts, and the ruins of an old fort a few miles above.

This spot he determined to make the site of his St. Petersburg, and in the spring of 1703 he began operations.

Peter remained upon the ground a great

part of the time, personally superintending and urging the operations of the men It is commonly reported that he planned the fortifications and the streets of the city. This new-born city was built at the cost of the lives of 100,000 men. But Peter cared not for this. Human life bitious plans. What cared he that his tomb? In his own mind he felt that the overwhelming joy which thrilled him when his precious city was once firmly established, would balance even the dying

groans of anguish, misery and want of

his hundred thousand victims.

What to him was a human life more o less? The loss could be easily repaired by sending to the provinces for more men. These men were serfs and were obliged to submit. A vast concourse of laboring men were assembled, but so limited was the supply of implements that much of the earth needed for dykes and embankments was brought long distances by the men in their aprons or bags made out of old mats or anything else that they could get Meanwhile the supply of provisions was nearly always short. It was estimated that not less than 300,000 men were assen bled during this Summer. Had Pete been a tender-hearted man he must cer tainly have been appalled at the situation His men had no shelter at night but the

starry sky, and working all day through mud and rain great numbers of them be came sick from fevers and exposure. But he cared neither for the sufferings of his men nor the loss of human life. He cared for nothing so long as his great work went on unimpeded. If trees were felled and transported it matters not how it was done. If ditches were dug and embankments raised, dikes and levees made along the margin of the stream, roads made and forests cleared away, it made little difference to him by what suffering it was accomplished. The first building erected was a low, one-story, wooden structure, to be used by himself as an office and place of shelter. This was preserved for a long time as a precious memorial of the founder of the great city.

After the land was surveyed and the streets laid out Peter laid the foundation commensed the building of their houses. there's just one way that'll make all safe, Places were set apart for pleasure grounds, royal palaces and public edifices, open squares, docks, markets, etc.

After this, streets were offered to any one who would build for himself a house on them. A great many people availed themselves of this privilege although, in many instances, these houses were rude huts, or shanties, hardly sufficient to afford shelter from the inclement weather. It has been estimated that in one year 30,it was a marvellous city that sprang into existence at the bidding of Peter the Great.

Wonderful Automata.

automaton about which there is absolute certainty, was one constructed by M. Vaucanson, exhibited in Paris in 1738. It represented a flute-player, which placed its lips against the instrument, and produced the notes with its fingers in precisely the same manner as a human being does. At a more recent date M. Vaucanson made a flageolet-player, which with one hand beat a tamborine; and in the same year he produced a duck. The latter was an ingenious contrivance; it swam, dived, ate, drank, dressed its wings, etc., as naturally as its live companions; and most wonderful of all, by means of a solution in the stomach, it was actually made to digest its food. An automaton made by M. Droz drew likenestes of public characters. Some years ago a Mr. Faber contrived a figure which was able to articulate words and sentences very intelligibly, but the effect was not pleasant. The Chessplayer of Kempelen was long regarded as the most wonderful of auto. mata. It represented a Turk of natural seated behind a box resembling a chest of menced, the artist opened several doors in the chest, which revealed a large num-He decided to place a strong fortress on ber of pulleys, wheels, cylinders, springs, etc. The chessmen were produced from in beating most of the players with whom it engaged, but it turned out afterwards so shallow that it could not be approached that a crippled Russian officer-a very by land or sea, and therefore could be celebrated chessplayer-was concealed in made almost impregnable. He laid the the interior of the figure. The figure is foundation on the ice. This consisted of said to have been constructed for the purimmense boxes of plank and timber loaded pose of effecting the officer's escape out of with stones, which sank into the sand Russia, where his life was forfeited. So when the ice melted, forming a solid foun- far as the mental process was concerned, dation upon which he could build at the chessplayer was not, therefore, an auleisure. This was the beginning of the tomaton; but great ingenuity was evinced

A Strange Story About Spiders.

I observed a very curious thing one day n the meadows. A strong wind was blowing from the west, the air was clear and warm and the chimney swallows were unusually about and above my head. There was quite a swarm of them, and they came down in a body with the wind, apparently feeding on something too small for me to discern. After watching them for some time, and as the company of birds had nearly passed by, raised my gun and shot one of them, and on opening his mouth I found it to be full of small spiders, all freshly caught, and most of them still alive. But how could spiders, being wingless, fly through the air in the fashion which the actions of the rds would indicate? I looked closely about me, and soon found out. By gazing intently against the clear sky in the direction of the sun, I could see small black bodies drift back now and then, with a long, slender, glistening filament stretched tremulously into the air. These bodies were spiders, with their legs closely wound about them. The lifting power of the heated air and the weight of the tiny æronauts made an equipoise and I drew a picture to myself of how the venturesome creatures started. could see a spider climbing to top of a tall spire of grass, and sending up his almost imponderable thread as a boy does his kite, then feeling the tug and pull of it until his sense told him it would bear his weight, and finally letting himself go.-New York Sun.

A Bottomless Lake.

The New York Sun speaks of a well known lake in central New York, as fol-

"If you are ever drowned in Cayuga lake, your friends need not go to the expense or trouble of dragging the lake for your body, for they'd never find it."

This was the cheerful remark made by a resident of Ithaca who has a taste for geological research and who has indulged it during the past few years in investigating the bottom of Cayuga lake.

"From all I have been able to discover," said he, "the bottom of Cayuga lake is a series of large openings and cavities, many of them resembling the craters of extinct volcanoes. Some of these are a hundred feet in diameter, and are all surrounded by rims, like the sides of a milk pan. These craters, as I believe they are, lie at different depths, or rather, are of different heights. Their depth I have never been able to sound, although I have lowered many hundred feet of plumb line into them. They are undoubtedly fathomless, and have become receptacles of the bodies of the hundreds of persons who are known to have been drowned in the lake during the past half century, and of the unnounted thousands of people killed in the fierce battles that were frequently waged on the shores of the lake between hostile tribes of the original people, years before the white man appeared on this continent.

"It was in Cavuga lake that the wretch Rulloff lowered the bodies of his wife and child, enclosed in a chest, after he had murdered them, 20 years ago. The weeks he wants it for his scrap book. Rulloff lowered the bodies of his wife and murdered them, 20 years ago. The weeks that were spent in dragging for the chest was time thrown away, for it had sunk into the mouth of one of these dead volcanoes, and, if it is not sinking vet, is no doubt floating about in the bottomless depths where, in ages past, fire and smoke and ashes were the dominant elements." | ergy to the system.

HER SECRET TROUBLES The Unknown Trials Which a Words Endured Without Complaint - Why The

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year pale, care-worn woman might have be seen at the window of her dwelling w parently in a condition of complete haustion. Her efforts to meet the acce ulated duties of her household had be great but unsuccessful, while the care of sick child, whose wails could even the be heard, was added to her otherwise overwhelming troubles. Nature hi done much for her and in her young Archytas, of Tarentum, is reported so long ago as 400 B. C., to have made a days she had been not only beautiful be pigeon that could fly. The most perfect the possessor of health such as is selden seen. But home and family duties a the depressing cares which too often at company them had proven greater her splendid strength and she felt at the moment not only that life was a burb but that death would be a grand rely This is no unusual experience. It is fact, a most common everyday occa rence, and a great prayer is constant ascending from thousands of homes deliverance from the deadly power whi is enslaving so many wives, mothers daughters. And yet these duties of must be met. No woman can afford turn aside from the proper care of b home and the ones who are committed

her care, although in doing these dut

she may sacrifice her health, and possible

life itself. The experience of one

successfully overcame such trials and

retained health and all the blessing

brings is thus told by Rev. William Wi

son, Presiding Elder of the Methods

Episcopal church, residing at Waterton

N. Y. He said:

" My wife became completely rundom through overwork and care of a si member of our household, and I ent tained serious apprehensions as to h future. She was languid, pale, utter exhausted, without appetite, and in complete state of physical decline. yet she did not, could not neglect duties. I have seen her about the hou trying courageously to care for the or she loved when I could tell, from the li upon her face, how much she was sufe ing. At times she would rally for a or two and then fall back into the state nervous exhaustion she felt before. head pained her frequently, her body becoming bowed by pain and all hope enjoyment in life seemed departed. V to do we could not tell. I resolved, h ever, to bring back her life and vitality possible and to this end began to trea myself. To my great relief her system been toned up, her strength restored, health completely recovered and who by the use of Warner's Tippecanoe, whi I regard as the greatest tonic, invigon and stomach remedy that has everb discovered. I was led to use it the my readily as I had tested the health restori properties of Warner's Safe Cure in own person and I therefore knew any remedy Mr. Warner might proba would be a valuable one. I have s recommended both Warner's Tippecal and Warner's Safe Cure to many of friends and I know several Doctors Divinity as well as numerous laymen are using both with great benefit."

If all the overworked and duty d women of America could know of thes perience above described, and act up the same, there can be little doubt much of the pain, and most of the pressing influences of life might be avoid ed. Such truths are too valuable to main unknown.

A Use for Pine Needles.

A very remarkable enterprise la started in Cronly, near Wilmington, N. is the conversion of pine needles straw" into fibre for the use of uplo erers, and was the first undertaking of company. They sent to furniture dea throughout the country 1,000 paper by containing samples of their prepar fibre. The result was a demand great than they could supply. To meet the they are now preparing to double the acity of their works, which during past year consumed 1,600 tons of pin straw costing 20 cents per 100 pound The gathering and delivery of this ploys at times all the boys and children the neighborhoo2, some of whom his thus earned as much as 20 cents an hou The pine straw is cooked, and an oil extracted which possesses extraordina healing qualities, is used medicinally much the same purpose as oil of sandi wood, and fetches \$12 per gallon. gallon is obtained from every two tons the green straw. After extraction of the oil, the needles, or leaves, are split by chinery invented for the purpose many parts, and another machine co the resultant fibre into spiral springs. is then packed in neat bales of 225 to 2 pounds, and shipped to dealers in No York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and old cities, who pay four cents a pound fork No bug or insect will live in it, and it

First Aid to the Injured.

aromatic odor is healthful.

1. Bites of all sorts are painful, and not treated with expedition and skill the sometimes prove very dangerous. most common kinds are those recei from dogs, mosquitoes and bears. The rarest kinds are trilobites and jacobite 2. One seldom, if ever, gets a bite whith

out fishing. 3. If about to be bitten by a dog whi erenading or foraging in a melon-path immediately take some violent exercise, i order to preserve a good circulation. For instance, run a mile or so without stop

4. Never stop running because there a man with a club apparently chasing the dog—sometimes he is encouraging him 5. If this does not accelerate the actus

of the heart, climb the nearest tree. 6. Don't get down again for the purpos

When the blood moves sluggishly in the reins because it is loaded with impurities, iterative is needed, as this condition of vital fluid cannot last long without serious sults. There is nothing better than April

Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impari

BETWEEN THE LINES

84.

BLES.

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"Dear Mr. Brown"-I know she meant Dear Jack," that D with sentiment Is overweighted. Shy little love! She did not dare: that flutter in the M shows where The darling girl! What loving heed

she gives the strokes; it does not need Great penetration To note the lingering, trusting touch; As if to write to me were such - A consolation. .. The flowers came; so kind of you, a thousand thanks!" Oh, fie! Miss Prue,

The line betrays you. You know just there you sent a kiss; You meant that blot to tell me this, And it obeys you.

"They gave me such a happy day; lave them so," she mears to say, Because you sent them. at then, you see, the page is small; she wrote in haste-the words-and ul!-I know she meant them. "At night I kept them near me, too,

and dreamt of them," she wrote, "and you," But would erase it. pid she but have one tender thought, That perished with the blush it brought, My love would trace it "This morning all the buds have blown."

That flourish, surely, is "Your own," 'Tis written queerly; she meant it so. Ah! useless task he meant it so. hide your love 'neath such a mask As that "Sincerely." "Pradence," Those tender curves confess

Asmuch to me as a caress. And, Prue-you knew it; But then, to tease me, you must add Your other name, although you had Scarce space to do it. A dash prolonged across the sheet

To close the note? The little cheat-No, when she penned it She meant its quavering length to say That she could write to me for aye, And never end it.

Prue! Love is like the flame that glows Inseen, till lightly fanned it grows Too fierce to quell it. And mine ! ah ! mine fs unconfessed; But-; that dash and a'l the rest-I'll have to tell it.

H. C. Faulkner

Andersonville.

A correspondent of the Iowa State Register, who recently visited the site of "prison pen" for Union soidiers at ndersonville, writes as follows: Twenty years have come and gone since

indersonville that will forever associate this obscure little town with horrors inescribable. The driving rains of twenty winters have beaten upon the sandy opes of the old enclosure where there ras cooped up within its walls more of uman misery than was ever before found upon an equal area of earth's surface. I have traced out the three stockade walls the continuous ridges of decaying lisades that marked the lines they oc pied. On the west side many of the

disades have been cut down and split nto rails, while most of the others have otted off and lie in decaying masses on the ground. Here and there a fire-blackthe main line of palisades remains in a height and strength of this formidable rooden wall.

The old ditch that surrounded the stockof the stockade have been removed in now." dearing up the ground for cotton plant. marking out the ground for the rows of applause had subsided. cotton on the south side of the creek. On uable to re the north side many of the old wells re- plaintive smile. main in a good state of preservation. I and blackberry bushes have grown up thickly all over this side. The mounds and depressions where caves were dug by the perishing prisoners are plainly to be

seen all over this sandy side hill. The massive old gates at the west entrance have fallen down, and the owner of the land is working the timbers of which they were constructed into canes to be sold as telies of the old stockade.

Outside of these gates on the road towards Andersonville are the ruins of Wirz's old bakery, where the unbolted corn meal and fat bacon were cooked for the prisoners. Leading from the store house at the railroad station to the stock ade is the old corduroy road along which the teams transported the meal and bacon the bakery. The ground was so swampy that logs had to be cut and laid side by side for a quarter of a mile to make a road that would bear up a team and wagon. In looking for relics I found a scantling, two by four, sticking in an well, that was once a part of the dead line." My guide was Dr. Harrison, who was a surgeon in the Confederate service stationed here during the most deadly months, to aid in treating the federal prisoners in that hospital shed where so many thousands perished. He pointed out the places of interest, and

gave me many items relating to the prison

teeper, Wirz. On the west side of the stockade near he north gate is the noted "providential Spring," that broke out one August mornag when the water in the creek had become so flithy as to be no longer endurable. The story as told is that one day there came a terrific storm of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain, which sudden raised the water in the creek so high asto sweep down the walls of the stock. ade on the west side of where the creek enters the enclosure. That when the flood subsided it was discovered that a spring of clear, pure water had gushed out of the hillside, near the "dead line," which flowed from that time forward in such abundance as to supply the entire army of more than 30,000 inmates with Pure water. Many of the famishing soldiers looked upon this as a direct interposition of the Almighty to save them from the horrors of the polluted creek. That no spring was visible up to this

That such a spring did burst from the and of the hillside is as clearly established

agree in declaring.

from the white sand in a stream large enough to supply the city of Des Moines with drinking water; but not being dis- a man who knows how to make his guests posed to accept the "special providence" theory without a thorough investigation, I sought out the oldest resident of the place, M. P. Suber, the station agent, who has lived here 36 years, and asked him to tell me what he knew of the origin of this spring. He informed me that he had known the spring for more than 30 years. That when this region was an unbroken forest, this spring was a favorite resort for deer. That when the stockade was erected in February, 1864, the workmen in excavating the trench filled up the spring so that the water oozed through the sand to the creek below without rising to the surface. The flood that swept the stockade walls away during that terrible August storm washed the earth from over the spring, and it again burst out clear and strong as of old. The famishing prisoners, knowing nothing of its existence heretofore, naturally regarded it as

an especial gift for their benefit.

One of Ingersoll's Stories. Bob Ingersoll tells-in private, though -a good story at his own expense, but one which we see no reason should not be enjoyed by the world at large. It seems that while Ingersoll was in Cleveland, soon after his successful legal fight for the tar routers, a sort of anti-tobacco crusade had been started in that city, and a wellknown Boston scientist was delivering nightly lectures against the use of the soothing weed. This speaker invited others to argue the question with him, but, although the smokers were in the majority, the Boston man invariably proved too clever for the debators brought against him. Availing themselves of Ingersoll's pres-

ence, some of his friends begged the great orator to take up the cudgels in behalf of the tobacco users: which he condescened to do, more for a joke than any serious reason.

That evening the hall was jammed, and, when the prohibitionist requested an answer to his arguments, Bob solemnly arose and said he would reply to the statement of his eloquent friend by the relation of a simple incident. He said:

"I was once attending to a mining case in one of the wildest and most lawless e enactment of the great tragedy at regions in Utah. A murder had recently been committed by a notorious thief, and a committee of local vigilantes were watching for him at every crossroad. Just after nightfall I was riding back to the town from the mine mounted on a white horse. The vigilantes had received information that the desperado in question would pass the very road the same evening also riding on a white horse. The posse had ambushed themselves in some chapparal, and as I came down the bridlepath they got ready to fire altogether -- for they waste no time on trials in that section. Entirely unconscious that half a dozen shotguns were sighting my shirtfront, I stopped my horse, struck a match, ened sentinel still stands in the place as and proceeded to light my cigar. Thinkit was planted in 1864. On the east side ing that the light would give them a still better mark to shoot at, the concealed fair state of preservation, showing the party helu their fire for a second. In that second the blaze of the match reflected on my features, revealing they were not those of the man they awaited, and, step. ade is still plainly visible on the south, ping out on the road, they congratulated west and east sides, although in places it me on my narrow escape. And so, ladies nearly filled by washing and caving in, and gentlemen, if I hadn't had the good on the north and south sides the timbers fortune to be a smoker I wouldn't be here

"And you call that fortune?" grimly ing Two negroes with a mule each were asked the anti-tobacco lecturer, after the

"Wasn't it?" inquired Bob, with a

"I don't see it," thundered his opponunted over 20 of them ranging in depth ent. "If it hadn't been for that miserable rom 10 to 30 feet. Young pines, oaks cigar there would have been one less lawyer in the world."

And, amid the roar that followed, Ingersoll sat down, completely knocked out in one round .- San Francisco Post.

A newspaper correspondent who has been visiting Rugby, in East Tennessee,

Rugby, as a town, is not dead, mainly because it has never had strength enough to go into final convulsions. A Georgia man hit it off for me thus:

"Did you ever go a-fishin'," he said, waving back all interruptions, "with a four dollar livery team, a three-dollar tackle, a dollar lunch, fish all day, spile your clothes, git sunburnt and catch a cussed little valler catfish with his head jined onto his tail?"

I intimated that I had been through some such experiences.

"Well," he said, "that's the kind of town Rugby is."

Rugby is certainly not growing, and so far as I can see, there is no one worrying about it. They have a lawn tennis club. a social club, an amateur brass band, a library and a church, and good fishing and hunting. Added to this, many of the colonists have some independent income. and why should they fret themselves pre-

maturely gray? The fact is that good Tom Hughes's literary fame clothed this town with an importance not its due. The newspapers called universal attention to it, and public interest ran to and fro around it like courtiers at the birth of an heir apparent. But Rugby couldn't inherit Tom Brown. It was born simply a baby-with a some what ricketty constitution; and is just now in the teething period. It is built of fair wooden cottages, has a population of about two hundred, mainly English, and since their typhoid fever experience three years ago, has been very healthy. It has however, but few of the elements necessary for rapid growth. No bad smelling water for invalids to drink, no manufac

any good. If it ever grows to be anything of con sequence it will be as a country market town or a summer resort. Indeed in the latter capacity it may justly claim considerable importance already. The scenery time-all the inmates of the stockade is bold and varied, for we are quite on the top of the Cumberland Mountains; the atmosphere is clear, sweet and wonderfully bracing; the nights cool; hunting and fishby thousands of grateful witnesses. I. ing excellent; points of interest all around;

tures and no mines near enough to do it

prices. "Tabard Inn," the hotel, is neat, airy, finely situated, and has for a master

comfortable. There are a number of persons now at Rugby who will witness that Rugby air, 1410 feet above sea level, has great curative power over the most stubborn cases of asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia and malaria. It is already patronized by a good class of summer boarders from all over, and ought to be especially favored by people who are fagged and hot; who do not care for the swarmery of fashionable watering places, but who want to rest and coax back the roses to cheek and lip.

Electric Headlights.

The latest application of electric light is one of the most wonderful. Ever since its discovery railroad men and inventors have been trying to adapt it to use as a locomotive headlight. The trouble was in the oscillation of the great engine frame, which shook the carbons together. Some Ohio and Indiana men have invented a perfectly-balanced lamp to hold the carbons. It has been running for thirty days on the Pan Handle Railroad, between Bradford Junction and Indianapolis, and has been a success. John F. Miller, superintendent of that division, declared it was perfect. It is run by a little engine and dynamo placed on the side of the locomotive back of the Westinghouse air brake. The engine is, of course, in constant motion, and fed direct. from the boiler by a one-eighth-inch tap. This invention will make travelling at night safer than in the day time. The electric light will show an obstruction a mile away. Collisions mostly occur on curves, but the cone of light sent out from one of these headlights would pierce the darkness so får in a straight line as to be seen from any part of the curve. It is said the Pennsylvania Railroad purpose to put it on all their engines. It is the most important invention for railroads since the Westinghouse air-brake. - Age of Steel.

Bad Whisky.

A preacher in Chicago, Rev. Mr. Greene, has hit on the right way to preach temperance, as appears from the following extract from a recent sermon:

"During the last week some fifteen samples of alleged liquor were bought for me at the leading saloons, and they have undergone a chemical test at the College of Physicians and Surgeons The first thing the test tube discovered was that the fluid was not whisky at all, but what is called neutral spirits, and unfit for a man to drink. The first sample was bought on Harrison Street, near Fifth Avenue. It was purchased as rye whisky. Here are its ingredients: Sixty five per cent neu tral spirits, essence of lime or concentrated lye, the rest, water mixed up with glycerine, colored with burnt sugar, and cleared with arsenic enough to kill in one pint. A bottle of gin from Fourth Ave. near Polk Street, contained besides neu tral spirits, turpentine and blue vitriol. A bottle of bourbon contained sulphate tincture, chronic acid, arsenic, and fuseloil. That was forty-year-old Kentucky whisky. A bottle of 1870 cognac, which cost \$6.50, was prepared of alcohol and water, burnt sugar, flavored with spirits of cognac, ether sulphur, and arsenic to make it sparkle. Thus it will be seen that young men are cheated of life in these man traps of Hell, and to visit them is like standing over the crater of a volcano. I say to you young men, stop."

Two Parrots.

A parrot in Boston had learned to imitate the whistle of a man calling his dog. On one occasion, when a dog happened to be passing the shop, the parrot uttered loud whistle, whereupon the dog returned, and with a hesitating manner be gan cautiously to enter the shop to find his master there. Just as the dog made a halt of uncertainty, seeming at a loss which way to proceed, the parrot exclaimed in a loud tone of voice, "Get out, you brute!" and the astonished dog retreated, leaving his tormentor to enjoy his joke.

A grey parrot from his cage command ed a view of the harbor of a seaport town, and as it daily watched the carters had picked up some of their phrases. One day a driver left his horse and cart on the quay, while most likely he himself was ippling in the nearest tap-room. The parrot thereupon began to try its powers. Back! whoohe-back there," it cried, and encouraged by the success of its experiment, it kept repeating the words till the poor horse backed over the edge of the pier, and was drowned in the sea.

VARIETIES.

HADN'T COME.-"Is Mr. Rackville in? sked a man, entering an office and addressing a lazy looking fellow.

"Has he been here to-day?"

"No; hasn't come around." "When do you think he will come?"

"Have no idea." The man went away and about two hour ater again entered the office.

"Has Mr. Rackville come yet!" "No; haven't seen him."

"My business with him is very important, and should he come before I return I wish you would tell him that General Maley has call

" All right," Several hours afterwards the General called

" Has he been here?" "No, sir."

"Well, I don't see what's keeping him away. He wrote me that he would be in his office by nine o'clock." "Perhaps he's there."

"What! isn't this his office!"

" No, sir." "Why in thunder didn't you tell me?"

"Why in lightning didn't you ask?" "You are a fool."

"I'm all right. You are the fool." "Blamed if I don't believe you're right. Let's go over here and take something."-Arkansaw

A VALUABLE ANIMAL.-Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, tells a good story of a horse trade he witnessed in his town just after the recontruction period. One day a tall, scrawny, agged individual, mounted on a sway-backed 00, saw its clear crystal waters boil up quiet and shade, a good hotel and small skeleton of a horse, rode down the main street,

and stopping in front of a hotel, where a large crowd was sitting around, shouted:

"What am I offered for this magnificent horse, fresh from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky?"

No one replied. "Who will start the bidding for this spirited steed at one thousand dollars!" continued the equestrian, and still no one said a word, al-

though there was a smile on every face.

"Gentlemen, you will never have another chance like this to secure the best saddle hose carriage hoss, draught hoss, and running hose again. He's the finest animal afoot. What am I offered for him? He's worth his weight in gold-he's a magnificent animal. Who'll start her at seven hundred and fifty dol-

No reply.

"Gentlemen!" shouted the man, "I'll say my last word. "What's bid for this grand A little, thin man with a squeaky voice

piped out: "Three dollars." "Take him, Colonel," cried the man, alight

ing; "I ain't no hard man to deal with. Gim me three dollars an' take the hoss." The little, thin man backed out and the seller departed. His feelings were hurt.

MENDING A CLOCK .- Entering a watchmak er's establishment, a country negro produced the hands of a clock, and observed to the as tonished watchmaker:

"Boss, I wants ver ter fix up dese hans Dey jess don't keep no kere't time for moah

"Vere has you got de glock?" interrogated the German proprietor of the establishment.

"Out at de house on Injun Creek." "Ven you brings him in?" "Whaffor you wans de clock?"

"I vants to fix dot glock mit der hands." "Of course you fixes it wid yer han's. Who said yer was gwinter fix it wid yer toes!"

"I must hab de glock." "Didn't I tole yer der was nuffin de matter wid de clock 'ceptin' de han's, and I have done brung 'em to yer! Yoo jess wants de clock so you can tinker wid it, and charge me like de debble. Gib me back dem han's." And taking them away from the designing

German, he went out to hunt another estab-

VICTOR HUGO, when about to make the ourney in Germany which inspired his book, "The Rhine," called at the Government office for his passports, when the following convers ation took place with the clerk:

"Your name, if you please?" "Victor Hugo."

"Age?" "Thirty-three."

"Profession?"

"The poet lifted proudly his Olympian front and replied with majesty: "Founder of my school."

esteemed of Methodist ministers.

Mr. Searles says: "I am impressed that it is a duty I owe to those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuraligia, to say that a remedy has been discovered that is indeed a marvelous success. My son' was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism, and suffered so severely that, at times, he was obliged to have morphine injected into his arm to get relief. While in this condition he discovered a remedy which effected immediate relief, and a permanent cure. He has since furnished it to many others with the same result. I have also furnished it to a number of persons suffering with Rheumatism, and the result has been immediate relief, and a permanent cure. Among others, I gave it to key. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., who wassuffering greatly with this terrible disease. I will give you his own words as written to my son, wishing him to publish the fact for the benefit of others suffering with the same discase." "Very well. Write" turning to the fellow clerk-"write out a passport for M. Victor Hugo-age 33; schoolmaster."

IN THE BROKER'S OFFICE .- "I understand I can subscribe here far stock in the Meager Railroad?" said a stranger, whom the hayseed in his hair and the mud upon his brogans indicated as belonging in the country. "Yes, sir," replied the broker.

"Let's see; this is a safe investment?" "Perfectly safe."

"And you have had twice the amount ofered by leading capitalists?" "Yes, sir." "But the projectors choose to give the peo

ple an opportunity to make a good thing?" "That's it exactly." "Well," remarked the country inquirer, " guess I'll be generous, too. I ain't no hog.

am willing to give some one else a chance. So And out he went, accompanied by a chuckl in his throat and a twinkle in his eye.

MRS. BLANK-"Well, my dear, I have bought the material for another new spring Mr. Blank-"Humph! Had to have another new dress, did you?"

Mrs. Blank-"Of course. I only have 17 that are fit to be seen."

Mr. Blank-" Well, I hope you didn't buy anything expensive."

Mrs. Blank-"I bought zephyr cloth." Mr. Blank-"Zephyr cloth! What is it called

that for?" Mrs. Blank-I 'don't know unless it is because it is pretty sure to raise a breeze when the hill comes in."

WHY THEY DIDN'T LEAVE .- Depositor-Wher's the cashier?"

Cash Boy-"Gone to Canada." "And the President?"

"Gone to South America." "Mercy save us! But the Directors, where

" Nobody knows."

"Is an one left?" "Yes, me and the watchman," "Well, why didn't you two go also, and make a clean sweep of it?"

"There wasn't nothin' left when our turn came."-Phila, Call. THE Presbuterian Journal gives this illustra-

tion of one of the penalties of being vivid in description: "A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class the story of 'David and Goliath,' and she added: 'And all this happened over three thousand years ago.' A little cherub opened

Chaff.

his blue eyes with wonder as he remarked:

'O teacher, what a memory you've got."

Preferred creditors-Those, who don't dun. An opera glass-The one taken between the

When is a ship not a ship? When it's

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by What is that which flies high, flies low, has no feet, yet wears shoes? Dust.

"That is a clothes shave," said Hayseed, when he examined his Chatham Street suit. It is one of the inconsistencies of life that we throw boquets at the soprano and bootjacks at the tomcat.

What is the difference between the North and South Poles? Why, a world of difference HOPS & MALT to be sure. BITTERS CO., The girl who marries in May gets no ice-cream in August. The honeymoon wanes long before that time. DETROIT, MICH.

A contented mind is better than riches; and yet you cannot buy a brick block nor pay a board bill with it.

The difference between advertising and advertiser is, the former always pays while the

Every man ought to know how to wash a mule. Puck says stand on the other side of a fence and use a garden syringe.

atter sometimes does not.

A Chicago milkman is named Schalk. It doesn't look so bad spelled that way, but the milk has the usual taste. FARMS, MINNESOTA, MINNESOTA. "Chinese barbers shave without lather."
This reminds as that our old schoolmaster used to lather without shaving. Less than Railroad Prices. On Long Time. Send for lists and Prices. GRAVES & VINTON, St. Paul, Minn. Py18-18t "My fallings lean to virtue's side," is what a toper said the other day while balancing him-self against a stone wall.

FINE BLACK SILKS None less than 1-6 yd., almost COLORED SILKS None less than 1-6 yd., almost GIVEN AWAY

To close out remnants, we will send of pieces, all one color or assorted, postpaid, for 35 cts., 13 for 60 cts., 24 for 81 N Nijelender, postpaid, for 35 cts., 13 for 60 cts., 24 for 81 N Nijelender, postpaid, for 35 cts., 13 for close and other garments. Stamp taken. This appears but close, Importers' Silk Agency, 239 Broadway, New York,

One great peculiarity about young people is that they can see to make love better in the dark than they can in the light. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bewar' of what dey call stile. Stile fo'ces you to put a fifty-dollar carpet on de parlor floo' and go widout wood fur de kitchen stove.

"Mike, an' is it yourself that can tell me how they make ice cream?" "In truth I can don't they bake them in cowld ovens, to be sure."

"What is meant by the 'Watch on the Rhine?" asks a correspondent. The watch on the Rhine, my dear sir, is the skipper on the outside of the cheese.

"What does 'Goed Friday mean?" asked one schoolboy of another. "You had better go home and read your Robinson Crusoe," was

A wife is called man's better half because whenever he does not want to do anything she remarks with significant emphasis: "Well, you better; that's all."

"A Medicine collar on that gown, and a Pumpa-door-pan year," was Mrs. Einathan Dive's order to her dressmaker. Mrs. E. D. intends to be in fashion.

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red

hair, "keep away from me, or you'll set meon fire." "No danger of that," replied the girl, "you are too green to burn."

A New York "society" young lady, who heard Matthew Arnold lecture, says she doesn't think much of his abilities as an orator, but

"Yes, I am really sorry," said the henpecked husband, "to know that our forests are being so rapidly destroyed. When they are all gone I'm afraid they will make broomsticks of iron."

The class of Rheumatism and Neuralgle suf-

ferers who would rather experiment themselves

into their graves with old exploded remedies

than try something new and rational, has

grown much less since the discovery of ATHLO-

PHOROS. Learning how it was discovered, and

now tested before it was offered to the public;

learning also the theory of blood purification

upon which its cures are based; there is in

puiry for it from their direction, and a Jeslre

to secure the relief it affords, which is as sur-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

hight-to the point

The Rev. J. E. Searles, of New York, is one of the most widely-known and highly

What Mr. Corbit Says:

"New Haven, July 24, 1882.

"Mr. Searles: Dear Sir:—I wish to say for the benefit of all who are suffering with Inflammatory Rheumatism, that your medicine is infallible. I suffered for two months the most excruciating to trure; lost 55 pounds of flesh, and was not out of my house for a month; I heard of your ramedy, and was almost instantly relieved by it. If there is a specific for discases of any kind, yours most certainly is for Inflammatory Rheumatism in its severest form.

"Yours most respectfully, Wm. P. Corbit."

"Pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn."

Such is ATHLOPHOROS-a thorough and

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy if from your druggist, but if the ham't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

IN CASH

22 other Premiums as I

2d

\$350 \$300

\$125 \$100 \$90 \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on

Ist PREMIUM, \$5.000

22 other Premiums as here shown.

The 25 premiums will be awarded December 22, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 15. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U.S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bays must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to

ed, planny marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull. See our next announcement.

ARE YOU

BILIOUS.

1F YOU FEEL DULL, DROWSY, HAVE FRE

QUENT HEADACHE, MOUTH TASTES BAD

POOR APPETITE, TONGUE COATED, YOU

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS NONE IN STOCK

TELL HIM TO ORDER SOME. MANUFAC

" \$2,000 " \$1,000

\$1,000

matism and Neuralgia.

esteemed of Methodist ministers.

prising as it is assuring.

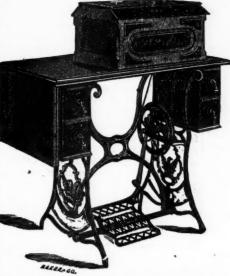
she can recommend his writing fluid.

the withering reply.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Two boys quarreling: "My pa is a preacher and will go to Heaven.' ', Yes, and my pa is a doctor and can kill your old pa."

THE IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine For Only \$18.00!



We have made arrangements We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third usual prices. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly and are

made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine.

be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, andrun light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine. moving the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bob-bin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made Self-Threading, which is a

great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickle plated.

The IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds
greatly to the value of this machine.

ALL THE STANDS HAVE The New Driving Wheel. This Driving Wheel is the invention of John D. Law-less, secured by patent, dated Feb. 7, 1882, and is claim-ed to be the best device yet invented, being the simplest, easiest running, and most convenient of the many that have been tried. It can be easily adjusted and all wear taken up by turning the cone-pointed screw. It is the

only device operating on a center that does not interfere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these fere with other patents. Dealers who wish to sell these machines will appreciate this fact.

The Stands have rollers in legs and the Band Wheels are hung upon self-oiling adjustable journals. Each stand is run up by steam power after it is set up until it runs very light and smoothly.

We have selected this style and finish of machine as being the most desirable for family use.

We furnish the Machine complete as shown in above cut and include the following attachments.

cut, and include the following attachments, &c. One Johnson's Foot Ruffler, one set Hemmers one Tucker. one Foot Hemmer or Friller, one package Needles, six Bobbins, Screw Driver, Can of Oil, Extra Check Spring extra Throat Plate, Gauge Screw, Wrench, Instructions,

Each Machine is Guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded. Address all orders to

JOHNSTONE & CIBBONS, Publishers MICHIGAN FARMER, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE. Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy t dollars and sixty cents (\$870 60), and no suit or and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy ty dollars and sixty cents (\$270 60), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (½) of the south of the premises the county of the south of the premises the county of the south of the so

DETROIT, April 19th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee,
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defaur has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klatte and Margaretta Klatte, his wife, of Wayne County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County and State, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 136 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cents (\$2108-35) principal and interest, and an attorney's fee of \$50, as provided in said mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section five 50 in town one (1), south of range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres more or less. Collins B hubbard.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.-In the Circuit CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for County of Wayne. In Chancery.

Margaret Garrahan, Complainant, vs. Edward Garrahan, Defendant. At a session of said court held at the Circuit Court rooms in the City of Detroit on the 27th day of May, 1884 Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge, It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Pennsylvania. Upon motion of George a. Chase, solicitor for the complainant, I do hereby order and require the said defendant to appear and answer complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before, the 28th day of september, A. D., 1884, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against him.

Dated Detroit, May 27th, 1884.

F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

A true copy: John Marshall, Deputy Register. j3

JOHN MARSHALL, Deputy Register. Jo
CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit
Court for Wayne County. In Chancery.
Ella Spencer, Complainant, vs. Charles C. Spencer, Defendant.
It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Ohio, upon motion of George A. Chase, Solicitor for the Complainant, I do hereby order and gequire the said dofendant to appear and answer Complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before the 22d day of September, A. D. 1884, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against him.
Dated Detroit, May 20th, 1884.
(Signed) F. H. CHAMBERS,
A true copy:
JOHN MARSHALL, Deputy Register. m37-71



MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE,—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, executed by Leopold Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to John Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich, and recorded on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. in liber 68 of mortgages, on page 371, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second cay of May, A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrien, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, in the hird day of May, 1870, at two o'clock, P. M., in liber six of assignments on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen handred and first three dollar (21 55). on page 83; and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty-three dollars (\$1,683) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the sale day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Datroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Piymouth aforesaid, and commencing at a stake situated on the southern boundary line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) five (5) chains and one link easterly from the southwest corner of said east half, and running thence easterly and along the southern boundary line of said east half four chains and thirty-eight links to a stake, thence north thirty-five and three-fourth degrees west, eight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west, and not the center of the fourth of the center of the country of the center of the country of the center of the cen the date hereof, the sum of sixteen handred an north thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west, eight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west and along the center of the highway one (1) chain and fifty-six links to a stake, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and along the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting a piece of land heretofore sold to Godlet Bodie described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the southern boundary lines at three sats half of northwest quarter of section twenty six, nine chains and thirty-nine links cast from the southwest corner of said east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, thence north thirty-four and three-fourth degrees, west eight chains and forty-two-links to the center of the highway, thence southerly forty-two feet, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and parallel with the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett, to the north line of the east half of northwest quarter of section twenty-six, thence easterly forty-two feet to the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (233) in said mortgage provided for in case of a fore-closure. osure.
Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.
. 1884.

JOSEPH KUHN, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH KUHN, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and delivered by Sarah E. Turk to George Berdan, bearing date the first day of June, A. B. 1890 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 148 of Mortgages, page 630, on the first day of September, A. D. 1880, which mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by said George Berdan to the undersigned, Charles H. Cady, by assignment dated September 21st, 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in liber 22 of assignments of mortgages, page 293, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1883, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. The sum of sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this natice, besides the sum of three hundred dollars and interest at the rate of eight per cent per sansum since June 1st, 1890, still to become due thereon. No suit or proceedings at law or in equity, have been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice interefore hereby given that said mortgage or here of cliented by sale of the premises therein described, or some part thereof, the Those certain pleces or parcels of land attuate and lying in the village of Wayne, in the town of Naskin, Wayne County, Michigan, to wit: Lots number fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) according to the recorded plat of A. L. Chasses a addition to said village of Wayne, being two lots on the northwest corner of Clinton and Sophia streets in asid village (subject to said installment to become due on said mortgage) at public vendse at the easterly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detrail, in said County (that being the kullding wherein the Circuit Court for said County of Wayne is held) on the twelfth day of July next, at ten e'clock in the forencon.

clock in the forenoon. CHARLES H
Dated April 5, 1884. Assignee
CUTOMEON, CRANE & STELLWARE,
Attorneys for Assignee.

(Centinned from first page)

skimmed-milk, oat-meal, oil-meal, etc., and have done well.

The pastures on this farm are excellent, and the meadows, while not surprisingly rank in growth, were very thick. A variety of grasses, some 13, had been sown together, and the result was that the ground was covered very closely. Haying was in progress here, as Mr. Phillips thinks hay can hardly be cut too early to retain its good qualities, its bright color and its fragrance. Such hay, he finds, makes the best feed for dairy stock.

This visit has caused us to change preconceived openings of the agricultural possibilities of Bay County, and as the land is drained and brought more generally under cultivation, if this county does not rank very high in agricultural production we shall be much surprised. There is something in friend Lewis's "garden soil" after

FASHION IN SHORTHORN CAT-TLE BREEDING.

As intimated in our former articles Charles Colling had at the time of the closing out sale of his herd of Short...orns won the greatest celebrity of any breeder of his or previous to his day. He had inaugurated a new plan of breeding, widely different from that of any other breeder. The former method of breeding had been to breed together animals that were not in the least related in blood; but the Collings, after visiting and observing the operations of Robert Bakewell, the originator of the system of incestuous breeding, (of whom it has been said he kept his plans and operations a secret as far as possible, and shrouded his own peculiar breeding in a great mystery,) instituted a system of in and in breeding which they carried so far, that one unacquainted with the results would have considered it disastrous to the whole herd of cattle with which they were experimenting. Their mode of procedure was closely watched by their contemporaries. and about it there was many a rich comment and bold criticism.

The main object sought by the Collings

in breeding was to produce "fine forms, small bones and a disposition to make fat readily." Previous to this large bones were esteemed the criterion of excellence, whilst the carcass was forgotten. In the year 1710 the average weight of beef cattle at Smithfield was 370 pounds each. In a report of a select committee of the House of Commons in 1795 it is stated that since 1732 their cattle had increased in weight on an average one quarter, or twenty five per cen, tmaking the weight at at that time 462 pounds. Few animals were then fatted, even to this light weight, under five years old, while thirty years later they were considered ripe at four years. Some of the earlier breeders, Mr. Hill and Mr. Milbank, had fed some of their Shorthorns to weigh a little more than 2 thousand pounds. While the other breeders were boasting of the enormous size of their cattle the Collings were breeding from near affinities of blood, as sire and daughter, son and dam, brother and sister, and they carried this to several generations. In one instance, that of the cow Clarisa, it was carried to the sixth cross, she having sixty-three sixtyfourths of the blood of her sire Favorite. The universal comment was that the Collings were destroying their cattle. At this juncture Charles Colling had a calf sired by his inbred bull Favorite (252) and out of a "common cow," but which undoubtedly had much of the for the show ring was introduced by a Mr. Shorthorn blood of the Crofton. He practiced house-feeding his This calf was made a steer cows and heifers in the summer prepara and fed by Mr. Colling up to his greatest flesh-taking capacity until swept all before him. But the Booth herd he was five years old, when he had attained a weight of over three thousand pounds. This wonderful animal, called the "Durham Ox", was exhibited throughout all England and Scotland as the great prodigy of the day, and was gazed upon with wonder by thousands of people. At the age of ten be became disabled and was slaughtered, weighing over 3,400 pounds alive and 2620 pounds dressed. His fine proportions and thick meat pro claimed the superiority of the blood of the Collings' cattle more forcibly than language could have done, and gave them a reputation throughout the entire king dom as having the best cattle in the world. From the time the Durham Ox started on his travels the ignorant critics were silenced in regard to their carpings against in-breeding and it is not a wonder that the Collings were considered the fashion.

Contemporary with the Collings was F. C. Booth, who proved to be the most Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Pailadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Deseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, hoins and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Rasy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of he Parken. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given he symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animals, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted be. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit. conspicuous figure among the rival breeders at the time, and continued to be several years after the Collings retired. He was not a servile imitator, but after the Durham Ox was exhibited throughout the kingdom and drew universal attention to the Shorthorns, he did what wisdom dictated and purchased bulls from the Collings, thereby incorporating some of their best blood into his herd. Not breeding sire to daughter, son to mother Ac as did the Collings, he bred upon his herd bulls that were in-bred, and each successive bull had a large percentage of blood like that of his predecessor. To illustrate: Pilot (496) was sired by a bull old, that is troubled with the so some call it, a milky white fluid coming from her quite often through the day Major (398) who was by a son and grand son of Favorite (252); his dam by a son of has had no treatment; eats well, and looks well. Would it be advisable to breed such a mare, and would there be Favorite, and his grand dam by Favorite. Albion (14) another bull used largely in any danger of a horse getting any disease in serving such a mare? Any informathe Booth herd, was by a bull that was both a son and grandson of Favorite; his tion will be gladly received. dam was by a son of Favorite, and his grand dam by a bull who was not only a son of Favorite, but also of Favorite's half sister. Marshall Beresford (415) a bull no doubt leucorrhœa, or whites. Usually used both in the Booth herd and that of the result of exhaustion or debility Major Bower, was by a son and grand on from whatever cause. All discharges of Favorite, his dam by a grandson of

from the urethra, however produced, may Favorite and grand dam by Favorite. be contagious. To breed to such an Breeding to bulls that were bred (not animal while the discharge is present only bred but extensively inbred) by the may not be attended with contagious Collings seemed to be the fashion and Mr. results, yet it would not be advisable to T. C. Booth used five of their bulls suc- use her for breeding while the discharge cessively, believing that by using bulls existed. Treatment: Wash the parts that were, in breeding, from close affini- clean, then inject the following twice a day. Chloride of zinc, one drachm, rain ties, he could develop a uniform character in his herd and render the animals he water eight ounces, mix, shake well bebred unfailing in transmitting those defore using. Give internally the following. sirable qualities to the offspring. Mr. Socotrine aloes pulv., sulpt. iron pulv., of

Booth succeeded in breeding a herd of each one ounce, gentian root puly. 2 oz., Shorthorns that were possessed of great Jamaica ginger root pulv. 11 oz., mix all excellence, and it became a popular (or fashionable) place for other breeders to Give one powder night and morning in resort when they were in quest of bulls the feed. to breed upon their herds.

Previous to and during the career of

Mr. T. C. Booth breeders had placed a

very high estimate on the milking proper-

ties of their Shorthorns. Their cattle had

been allowed free range of their luxurian

pastures, in fact high feeding with grain

was not practiced, and the manner in

which the cattle were kept had a tenden-

early breeders had striven to establish a

good and valuable race of cattle that com-

bined, in a degree, both milking and

feeding properties, and in this they suc-

ceeded, and the cattle only needed the

science and energy of modern days, stim-

ulated by the enhanced values of agricul-

tural products, to become the valuable

and popular breed we now find it. Mr.

Booth had views differing in respect to

the milking properties of his cattle from

those of most breeders of his time. It is

said that he maintained that "the exter-

nal conformation-subject to some mod-

ification by the other parent-is mainly

imparted by the male, and the vital and

nutritive organs by the female." Acting

on this hypothesis, he was careful to se

lect such well framed cows only as evinced

an ample capacity of chest, a robust con-

stitution and a predisposition to fatten,

and such moderate sized males as possess

ed external points and proportions he

deemed most desirable to impress upon

his herd. In the selection of cows he

often was compelled to accept those that

were steerish about the head to get the

robust constitution he so much desired,

and it is claimed by some that they can

see some of the steerishness about the

Booth was the first to breed Shorthorns

for beef and beef only, and therefore was

the institutor of that fashion in Short-

Following T. C. Booth in the busines

of Shorthorn cattle breeding came his son

Richard Booth, who not only inherited

his father's name but a full share of his

for a foundation of his herd of some of

horns. In one case he purchased in Dar-

lington market a cow that was the foun

Thomas Bates. It was Mr. Booth's opin

good market cow of the ordinary Short-

tion of an animal with all the character-

About the time Mr. R. Booth entered

tory to showing at the fairs, and of course

was equal to the emergency; as they had

been bred almost solely for beef they

were eminently qualified to enter the con-

test in the show-ring; loaded with their

coats of flesh that they could take on very

of their breeder, they took the lion's share

of the prizes offered for many years suc-

cessively, and in this respect were looked

upon as the champions of England. A

rival came up in Thomas Bates, who de-

manded and won a share of the honors in

Shorthorn breeding and has, so far as

fashion goes, left the Booths many times

in the shade. To him as a breeder, and

his fashion of breeding, we will refer in

(Tobe continued.)

Peterinary Pepartment

Leucorrhœa in a Mare

DEAR SIR:-I have gray mare 12 year

Answer .- The disease in your mare is

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

SALT RIVER, June 3, '84.

SUBSCRIBER

our next.

istics of a high caste Shorthorn."

horn breeding.

Vaginal Tumor in a Ewe.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farme DEAR SIR:-A large blood red ball the size of an orange protrudes from the birthplace of one of my ewes. Seems to be raw and bleeding. She has a desire to be raw and bleeding. She has a desire urinate often, but can void but little; times the lump will entirely return, only to reappear in a little while; she has a lamb cy to develop their milking capacity. The by her side, appears all right in other respects, feeds well and is smart and respects, feeds well and is small lively. If you can, please tell by this brief description what the trouble is, and what

must do; has received no treatment. OLD SUBSCRIBER

DURAND, June 16, '84.

Answer .- The character of the enlargement protruding from the vagina of your ewe, we cannot from your description determine. Occasionally we find in the vagina of all animals morbid growths, varging in size from that of a pea to that of a large walnut, sometimes connected with the urethra, causing much uterine irritation. Uterine polypus oc casionally occurs in our farm stock, which is pear shaped and attached by a narrow neck, causing discharges often of a fetid character. Incysted tumors of the labia or lips of the vagina may be the seat of incysted, sarcomatous or fatty enlargements, or hemorrhoides sometimes occur. In either case, the assistance of a competent veterinary or other surgeon will be required for its removal.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

heads of some of the females of the DETROIT, June 24, 1884 Booth families to the present day. It is Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,494 bbls. related by Mr. Carr that when Mr. Booth against 2,152 the previous week, and 2,119 bbls. for corresponding week last year. Shipments, 1,699 bbls. The market is without any features of inwas once chided upon this point, and the milking capacity of his cows was questioned, he said: "Look here!" point-Inquiries confined largely to the local trade. The decline in wheat has weakened hold ing to their broad backs, "is not that ers, and a drop in prices would not be surprising. worth a few pints of milk?" We think Quotations yesterday were as follows: we are safe in asserting that Mr. T. C.

 Michigan white wheat, choice
 \$4
 95
 46
 90

 Michigan white wheat, roller process
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Wheat .- Yesterday the market was dull at the pening, weakened at noon on advices of a break in Chicago, with a drop in values on both spot and utures from Saturday's closing figures. The low range of prices led to a little more activity, but the market closed dull. Closing prices skill as a breeder. He made selections snot were as follows: No. 1 white, 9916c; No. 2 do., 90c; No. 2 red, 93%c. In futures values closed at the following range: Jure, 99%c; July, the best representatives in his father's 99%c; August, 96%c. herd and an occasional purchase from

Corn.-Market quiet and steady but higher than Darlington market, that are recognized week ago. No. 2 is quoted at 57c, and reject to-day as the foundation individuals of ed at 52c. A sale of high mixed was made yester some of the best families of Booth Shortday at 57c.

Oats .- Neglected. No. 2 white are selling at 516c and No. 2 mixed at 84c. Beans .- Quiet and steady; pickers are quoting

at \$2 30@2 35 for their best stock.

Butter—The market is apparently demoralized dation of his Isabella family, and her descendants possessed a massive forequarter and straight under lines hitherto from the heavy receipts, and good fresh packed will not realize over 16c per lb., with 14@15c the unknown. Mr. R. Booth bred Shorthorns price paid for most of the receipts. Good creamwith great success, but maintained an ery is dull at 20@22c per lb.

Cheese.—Market weak and dull, with values

opinion that subjected him to severe criticism by one of his able contemporaries. ending downward. Receipts are quite large Full cream State ranges from 9@94c per lb. skims are selling at 7@8c ion, and we believe he carried his theory Eggs.-Steady and firm at 17@171/c per dozen. into practice, that "four crosses of really

street prices, 16@17c.

Dried Apples.—Dried apples are dull at 6@ first-rate bulls of sterling blood upon a 34c P D. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@1214c P horn breed should suffice for the produc b. Demand very light, Hay.—Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per ton. On dock at \$12.

Potatoes-The market is firm and steady with only a local demand. Quotations are 75c for old stock. Street prices, 70@57c. New southern apon his career as a breeder the fashion of fitting by fattening cattle excessively potatoes are selling at \$3 75@4 00 per bbl. Maple Sugar.-New, 121/@13c; old, 10c. Sirup,

Onions.-Quiet and steady. \$1 65 per crate for Bermudas. Peas.—Choice Canada field, \$1 10 per bu. onsin blue, \$1 40@1 45.

Honey.-Market dull at 18@200 fine white comb. Beeswax.-Scarce and firm at 33@35

tock, and 28@30c from first hands. Strawberries.—Supplies fair and market firm Quotations were \$6 per stand for fine State stock. Raspberries -Few in market, and prices are easily, and trained with the unerring skill \$10@11 per stand.

Fresh Vegetables.-There is a good supply and the market is steady at the following range Beets, 35@40c; cucumbers, 45@50 per doz; lettuc 25@30c per bu; onions, 25@30c; radishes 18@20c pie plant, 20@25c; Bermuda onoins, \$1 00@1 65 per crate; new southern potatoes, \$3 50@4 00 per barrel; asparagus, 40@45c; tomatoes, \$2 50@3 00 per bushel box; new cabbages, \$2 50@2 75 per crate; peas, \$1 00@1 25 per bu; string bears at \$1 50@1 75, butter do, \$2 75@3 00 per bushel. Poultry.-Receipts of live poultry are light. spring chickens command about 80@90c per pair, and older fowls about 10c per pound. No turkeys

Provisions.-Barreled pork and lard are dul d lower, and favor buyers; smoked meats quiet and unchanged; mess and dried beef are fairly active, and tallow dull. Quotations in this market re as follows:

die an rome	-					
Mess, new			16 7	5 @	17	00
Family do			17 0	0 @	17	25
Clear do				0	19	50
Lard in tierces, per 1	D		1	8 @		814
Lard in kegs, per ib.			1	3160		834
Hams, per 10			1	2%0		13
Shoulders, per Ib			1	340		9
Choice bacon, per ID				3%0		10
Extra Mess beef, per	bbl		12 0	0	12	50
Tallow, per ib			(6		
Dried beef, per D			1	0		1716
HayThe follow	ing is a	recor	d of	the	sale	es at

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—11 loads: three at \$18 and \$16; two at \$17 50; one at \$17, \$16 50 and \$15.

Tuesday.—29 loads: five at \$18 and \$14; four at \$12; three at \$17; two at \$19, \$16 and \$13; one at \$17 50, \$15 50, \$15, \$11, \$10 50 and \$10.

Wednesday.—7 loads: three at \$17; two at \$19; one at \$18 and \$19.

Wednesday.—7 loads: three at \$17; two at \$19; one at \$16 and \$13.

Thursday.—13 loads: three at \$18; two at \$19, \$18 50 and \$16; one at \$17, \$14, \$13 and \$10.

Friday.—16 loads: four at \$18 and \$17; two at \$16; one at \$19, \$15 50, \$15, \$14 \$12 and \$10.

Saturday.—9 loads: four at 18; two at \$19; one at \$15, \$14 and \$12.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, June

CHICAGO.-Cattle market fairly active, and prices steady on all grades. Hogs:—Receipts 20,000, market steady and unchanged. BUFFALO .- Supply of cattle large; market weak and lower. Sheep:-Market dull, weak and ower. Hogs:-Demand fair; prices steady.

At the Michigan Central Yards. No.

		June 21,	-
The following were the r	receipts	at these	ys
	Cattle.	Sheep.	H
lattle Creek	. 26		
olumbiaville	. 26	A	
helses	. 28		
., G. & M. R	. 48	21	
rand Blanc	. 17	•••	
lighland	. 25		
lowell		***	
ackeon		18	
letamora			
ason	. 75		
xford		34	
	-		

together and divide into twelve powders. Total..... 118 73

CATTLE.

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 418 head, against 222 last week. The reatest part of these were billed through to Buffalo, but were offered for sale here, only a few inding buyers. The receips of western cattle numbered over 500 head, mostly consigned to the vholesale trade, a few loads only being on sale. Good cattle are held very firm at former quotations, but common grades are weak. As the run of grass Texans increases prices are gradually deng, and some classes are now quoted as low as \$3 25 per hundred in the west. So far the de line has not affected good cattle, the quotations for the best shipping grades being fully stronger than last week. So far as our market is concerned, we would again say to our readers that the place for half fatted stock is on the pasture, and let them remain there until the run of Texans is over, when they will bring a fair paying price. The followng were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

 Good Mixed Butchers' Stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers...
 5 00 @5 50

 Coarse Mixed Butchers' Stock—Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls...
 3 75 @4 25

 Stockers...
 3 75 @4 25

 Bulls...
 3 50 @4 50

McGeorge sold Oberhoff 7 fair butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$5, less 2 on the lot, and 2 buls av 805 lbs at \$3 25.
Flieschman sold Burt Spencer 30 mixed westerns av 793 lbs at \$4 15.
Lathrop sold Ross a mixed lot of 24 head of thin butchers' stock av 805 lbs at \$4 25.
McGeorge sold Flieschman 6 stockers av 745 lbs at \$3 75, and 2 coarse cows av 1,375 lbs at the same price. same price.
Stevenson sold Regan a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$4 65.
Wreford & Beck sold McIntire 32 mixed westerns av 628 lbs at \$3 85, and 30 to Marx av 767 lbs

ols sold Switzer & Ackley 11 stockers 772 Nichols sold Switzer & Ackley 11 stockers 772 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock to Kammon av 1,036 lbs at \$425 Judson sold Brocka a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 975 lbs at \$465. Beardslee sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av 1,820 lbs at \$5. Nichols sold Switzer & Ackley 12 stockers av 650 lbs at \$375.

350 lbs at \$3 75.

Bement sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen av 1,875 bs at \$5 80. lbs at \$5.80. Cheeseman sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3.40. Stabler sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 655 lbs at \$4. Flieschman sold Deere 27 mixed westerns av 700 lbs at \$3.75, and a bull weighing 2,170 lbs at \$5.50.

\$350. Cheeseman sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 717 lbs at \$3 60, and a bull weighing 1,870 lbs at the

los at \$5 to, and a bull weigning 1,870 lbs at the same price. Flieschman sold Hulbert 19 mixed westerns av 833 lbs at \$3 80, and 28 to McGee av 732 lbs at \$3 65. Wreford & Beck sold Peter Ross 29 mixed west-erns av 865 lbs at \$4 25. SHEEP.

Of sheep there were only 78 received from the State. One lot av 85 lbs sold at \$3 25, and one very common bunch at \$2 75 per hundred. The receipts from the west continue ample to supply the demand.

But one lot of hogs were on sale, they brough \$5 25 per hundred and averaged 185 pounds.

> King's Yards. Monday, June 23, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these vards with 14: head of cattle on sale, and a fair attendance of buyers. For the best on sale the demand wa active and prices firm. But the supply of this class was small, and a number more could have been placed at full rates. For common cattle the demand was a little slow, but as the supply was not large, sellers were enabled to place thei stock, without making any concessions from the prices ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday. Jenne sold Oberhoff 3 fair butchers' steers av 990 lbs at \$5 30, and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock to Stucker av 614 lbs at

coarse butchers' stock to Stucker av 614 lbs at \$375.

Hogan sold John Robinson 3 fair butchers helfers av 820 lbs at \$460.

Richmond sold Hersch a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 837 lbs at \$462\%.

Jenne sold John Wreford a wized lot of 5 head of thia butchers' stock av 792 lbs at \$445, and 2 cows av 830 lbs at \$420.

Sly sold Hersch 3 good butchers' steers av 1,043 lbs at \$560, and 3 to Tucker av 1,153 lbs at \$550.

Kalaher sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 945 lbs at \$525, and 2 bulls to Kolb av 725 lbs at \$350.

Oberhoff sold Genther 3 fair butchers' steers av

38 50.

Oberhoff sold Genther 3 fair butchers' steers av 996 lbs at \$5 25.

Kalaher sold Baxter 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,00 0 lbs at \$5 124.

Hogan sold Kolb a mixed lot of 4 head of thin Hogan sold Kolb a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 717 lbs at \$4 5. Purdy Bros sold Voigt a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 767 lbs at \$4 25. Richmond sold Bigelow 13 stockers av 596 lbs at \$5 90, and 2 fair cows to Tiefer av 1,145 lbs at Jenne sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 697 lbs a

\$350. McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 14 head of hin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$412%, and 6 lair butchers' steers and heifers to Petz av 850 lbs at \$4 12½. Oberhoff sold Kolb 3 fair butchers' steers av 933 bs at \$5 25. Platt sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 612 lbs at \$3 50.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 9,968, against 8,432 the preious week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 133 car loads of cattle on sale, arger proportion of which were of better quality han usual. There was a good demand for the best at prices fully as strong as the Monday previous. The best steers on sale brought \$6 25@ 6 60 good to choice light medium weights \$5 90 @6 20, and fair to good light, \$5 40@5 80. Of mixed butchers' stock the supply was large, and prices were considerably lower, selling at \$3 50@ 425. The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday, the market ruling steady at Mondays rates. Of Michigan cattle, 18 steers av 940 lbs sold at \$5 40; 17 do av 925 lbs at \$5 35; 19 do av 919 lbs at \$5; 25 do av 1,050 lbs at \$5 70; 28 do av 913 lbs at \$5 35; 20 do av 902 lbs at \$5 60; 21 stockers av 767 lbs at \$4 25; 27 do av 837 lbs at \$4 40; 33 do av 639 lbs at \$4: 32 do av 922 lbs at \$4 1214: 48 do av 735 lbs at \$4 40; 14 do av 715 lbs at \$4 30; 20 do av 532 lbs at \$3 50. The following were the clos-

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-

Chicage.

CATFLE.-Receipts 27,147, against 28,981 the pre vious week. Shipments 1,3468. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 4,000 head on sale which were Texans. There was a fair activity in the trade, especially for those good enough for the eastern markets, and the com mon grades also found a fair demand No choice

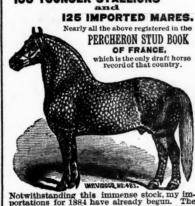
cattle were offered The best on sale brought \$6 50@6 75, but the bulk went at \$5 50@6 30 Butchers' stock was not very plentiful, bu proved sufficient to meet the demand. Sales of cows were at \$2 40@4 75, while \$4 75@5 was paid for common to fair little steers. Texans sold at a wide range, running from \$3@625, the latter price being paid for 819 corn fed. On Tuesday the receipts of cattle were light and shipping grades ruled 10 cents higher, with other classes firmer. For the balance of the week the cattle market ruled in sellers favor, and all classes made a slight advance, closing on Saturday at the

Hood's Sarsaparilla is purely vegetable.

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ress for \$5.00, cash with order JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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A. M. B. 30 L. Marquette. A 5 50
9 42 Onota. 4 83
10 35 Au Train. 4 00
'11 25 Munising. 3 18
1 15 Seney. 1 35
2 16 McMillan. 12 34
2 40 Dollarville. 12 10
2 50 Newberry. 1 15 A. M. 7 00 5 48 5 18 4 33 2 38 1 28 1 28 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 28 1 1 45 9 10 7 55 9 10 Seney

McMillan

Dollarville

Newberry

St. Ignace

Via M. C. R. R. 6 15 A. Via M. C. R. R.
Bay City
Lapeer Junctn
Port Huron
Saginaw City
Lansing
Jackson
Detroit Detroit....
Via G. R. & I. R. R.
Grand Rapids...
Howard City
Fort Wayne...
Lansing. Via D. L. & N. R. R. 3 35 3 35Detroit..... P. M. Via F. & P. M. R. R. 3 45Detroit.....

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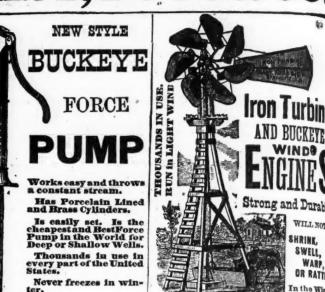
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.,

Marquette, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Acknowledged to be the Best Iron Fence Now in Use Private Residences, Parks, Court Houses,

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SPRINGFIELD.O.



Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBBING. You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save Time, Laber, Fuel, Soap and Clothing. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cutup fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may got the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding, sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stain ned spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil no to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang to dry. Do not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dist out than to rub it out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 3 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press of old flannel. Soak curtains so to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

Be sure and ask for ELECTHIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no other.

Be sure and ask for ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP, and take no other. Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain ou application. Electric Soap Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-28 St., Chicago, Ill.



Chatbam, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth and Sarnia Exhibitions last fall, the latest and best. The only successful mower and reaper knife sharp ener in the world. Hundreds of these Sharpeners are now in general use in different parts of the Dominion of Canada, and give unqualified satisfaction. Highly commended by the Judges at the Previncial and Western Fairs. This was the highest possible award that could be given it, so that it stands alone and unrivalled in excellence, durability, simplicity and cheapness.

A few of the many points of excellence in this sharpener are: It is impossible for it to get onto repair. It will sharpen both sections of nower and reaper knives from heel to point at the same time or the point and not the heel, or the heel and not the point, or one side of the section and not be edges evenly as the stone decreases in size. It only takes one person to sharpen the knives, as it is self-acting, holding the knife even upon the stone, and any boy can work it alone, and grind the knife as perfect as when it came from the manufacturer, and it is constructed to sharpen knives of different lengths and width of sections so that it will sharpen knives of mowers and reapers of any manifacture. It has an extension rest which holds the knife at one end while the grin ling is being dee at the other. The extension is made adjustable so that the knife can be raised or lowered to silt the work of the stone while grinding, and as the knife is moved from section to section the extension moves along to the other side of the stone, and is reversible, so that it holds the knife at either side of the stone. A water trough, for water below the store, has likewise been added, that the stone may always run in water while grinding and as the knife is moved from second added, that the stone may always run in water while grinding, and as the knife store, has likewise been added, that the stone may always run in water while grinding in the knives, thereby preserving the temper of the knives.

Farmers wishing to be supplied

THE PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE STALLION "SIR CLINTON."



Sir Clinton is a handsome bay, with large flat bone, on short legs, and weighs 1,710lbs. He was foaled September 25th, 1879. His sire was that noted horse "What's Wanted, which was imported August 11th, 1877, and took the first prize for the best heavy-draught stallion in his class. Bred by Mr. James R. Lungair, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, Seotland. His sire was Lord Lion, which is allowed to be the best Stallion in Scotlandiday. Sir Clinton's dam is the noted black mare "Nelly" (the property of the Hon. John Miller); she by "Crown Prines" (imported by Mr. J. Fisher, of Colborne); g. g. dam by Bay Wallace; g. g. g. dam by Old Liou

Sir Clinton will make the seasons of and 1885 at my stables, on Orchard Lake Avenue, Pontiac, Mich., where I shall take pleasure in showing this magnificent stab-lion to all who call.

Terms, \$25 for the season. GEO. L. DOOLITTLE, Pontiac, Mich.



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